

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, , NOVEMBER 15 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2642.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF STOCKMEN

A Large Attendance of Breeders at the Annual Talkfest—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Supply and Demand.

The Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association met in annual session yesterday for the purpose of electing new officers and discussing the question of whether or not there is an overproduction of cattle in the islands.

The meeting is one of the most important in the history of the Association, the entire afternoon being devoted to an executive session during which the question at issue was thoroughly discussed.

The Association adopted a resolution to the effect that the matter be presented to the executive committee for full investigation. The executive committee is to obtain further data concerning the alleged overproduction of beef and to make a final report for presentation to the Association.

The session continued last evening. The following members were in attendance: Julian Monsarrat, A. F. Judd, H. P. Baldwin, J. F. Brown, L. L. McCandless, Mr. Reidford, H. M. von Holt, A. M. Brown, L. von Tempel, A. W. Carter, J. P. Mendonca, David Dowsett, Jared Smith, F. M. Swamy, W. M. Giffard, S. Low, Robert Horner, W. H. Cornwell, E. Wundenberg, Chas. Gay, T. S. Kay, Alexander Craw, Jno. McGuire, J. A. Magoon, Henry Greenwell, R. W. Shingle, W. F. Dillingham, L. A. Thurston, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Mr. Steers, G. Waller, E. E. Conant.

VON TEMPSKY PRESIDENT.
The election of officers resulted as follows:

L. von Tempsky, president.
A. F. Judd, vice president.
Arthur M. Brown, secretary.
R. W. Shingle, treasurer.

The executive committee, composed of one member from each island, was elected as follows:

Kauai, E. A. Knudsen;
Oahu, L. L. McCandless;
Molokai, J. F. Brown;
Maui, H. P. Baldwin;
Hawaii, Eben P. Low.

Over the selection of the member from Hawaii there was a contest, the names of Messrs. Low and J. S. Horner being put in nomination. The vote resulted, Low 19, Horner, 18.

At the opening of the meeting at 11 o'clock L. L. McCandless offered to report on the number of cattle on Oahu, but Dr. Raymond objected to the statement being made in the public meeting. Mr. McCandless did not think there was anything private about it. The information he had was simply taken from the tax books.

The matter was dropped, however, and other regular business taken up. The McCandless offer was presented again at the afternoon session when the stockmen decided to discuss the meat supply in executive session.

Treasurer Shingle reported \$512.64 of assets, the sum of \$312.64 of which is cash, and \$180 in dues payable. Total receipts for the year were \$1101. Expenses were as follows: Salary of A. F. Judd, secretary, \$366.66; seed, \$237.51; printing, \$127.45; bags, \$6.20; postage and clerical work, \$28.

SECRETARY JUDD'S REPORT.
The principal feature of the morning

session was the reading of the report of Secretary A. F. Judd, an exhaustive report of matters of interest to the stock-raising industry in the islands. Mr. Judd's complete report was as follows:

Honolulu Nov. 14th, 1904.
To the President and Members of the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: In presenting the third annual report of the secretary of your association I desire to touch upon the following subjects:

GRASSES.

The chief work of the secretary during the past year has been in conjunction with Mr. Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in Charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, importing and distributing among the members of the association applying: therof, grass and fodder plants seeds from various parts of the world. Some of these seed were not available through the regular seed dealers; others were not known to us here. It has been Mr. Smith's efforts entirely which have made it possible for us to get the rarer seeds and to call our attention to the fodder plants with which you were not familiar. Our local conditions vary, so that it was a matter of some study, as to how to distribute the seeds to the best advantage. Mr. Smith and your secretary had to use their best judgment as to the suitability of each ranch for the seeds allotted. It is hoped that each rancher will watch these grasses carefully so that the association as a whole may later on have the benefit of his experience with them.

A short description of these plants and grasses may not be out of place here.

1. Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) is the annual leguminous forage plant of Algeria. It is sown like alfalfa and irrigated, is cut and fed in a partially wilted condition either alone or with Indian fig (our prickly pear). Upwards of 100,000 acres of Fenugreek are cultivated in Algeria. It is said to be of great value for fattening cattle and sheep. A large portion of the cattle for the Paris market is fattened on this plant.

2. Sand Lucerne (*Medicago media*). This is a relative of alfalfa that thrives on sand hills or barren sandy lands. It probably will do well on sand hills like those of Kahoolawe and west Molokai.

3. Spanish Sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*). This is a leguminous plant from 3 to 5 feet high. It should be sown like alfalfa and irrigated. It is grown in Sicily, Southern Italy and Algeria.

4. *Paspalum dilatatum*. This is a grass belonging to the same genus as Hilo grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). It is essentially a pasture grass, but when irrigated it grows sufficiently tall to be cut for fodder. It is a prolific seeder and stands drought especially well. Under local conditions it has kept green when the manzanita (Continued on page 5.)

SHELLING OYAMA'S TRENCHES



KUROPATKIN IN THE IMPERIAL CEMETERY OF MUKDEN WITH THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

GREAT BATTLE MAY HAVE BEGUN.

No Truth In Story of Kuroki's Death.

Cassini Says Russia Will Keep On Fighting.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MUKDEN, Nov. 15.—The Russians are shelling the Japanese trenches. Fresh officers are arriving to take the place of the large number lost in recent battles.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Applications for the Japanese loan exceed the amount offered.

WANTS NO INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Count Cassini, the Russian envoy, declares that Russia will fight to the bitter end and that intervention is impossible.

KUROKI NOT DEAD.

TOKIO, Nov. 15.—The Japanese casualties before Port Arthur since October 31 are 1000. The report of Gen. Kuroki's death is denied.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

MUKDEN, Nov. 14.—A battle between the forces of Kuropatkin and Oyama is imminent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—Russia will not participate in the proposed peace conference until the end of the war.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Within an hour after the opening of the books at the Nevada National Bank here this morning, \$800,000 of the new Japanese loan was subscribed.

PRINCE FUSHIMI WILL CALL ON PRESIDENT TODAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—General Prince Fushimi has arrived here and been officially greeted. He has assumed his title and will call on President Roosevelt today.

A CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Congressional Committee to inspect the Panama canal work sails for Colon today.

CARDINAL DIES IN HIS ROBES.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Cardinal Moceni died here during a consistory.

UNCLE SAM GETS STREETS WITH KAIMUKI PROPERTY

There was a rumor yesterday that there had been a hitch over the purchase of sites at Kaimuki by the United States Government for fortifications. In that the original deal did not take in the streets which cut through the property.

Lieut. Battery, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., said last evening that the government was acquiring the property, streets and all. There had been some discussion as to the right of the United States to take over the streets, but as these thoroughfares had never been turned over to the Territory, the trustees were in a position, and were inclined to pass control over them to the War Department.

Had the streets been under the control of the Territory, Uncle Sam would have found his property cut up like a checkerboard with dividing lines from forty to sixty feet wide. As it is the war department takes over the whole site—45 acres—as a single block, including all rights of way, which will now be closed. The boundary surveys

have already been run, and topographical maps may shortly be made. The property overlooks the ocean on the Waialae side of the Kaimuki ridge inclining somewhat toward Diamond Head.

The United States pays a little over \$31,000 for the property.

At Puuloa the War Department has bought 320 acres of land for which the United States will pay about \$80,000, both this and the Kaimuki property involving an expenditure of about \$110,000.

The negotiations for the Waikiki Beach property have not progressed so favorably, as there is a difference of opinion between the owners and the Federal government as to price. The matter is now in the hands of the United States Attorney General, from whom a decision is expected shortly.

Lieut. Battery hopes that the War Department will be enabled by next spring to commence the erection of its batteries on the Kaimuki and Puuloa properties. There is as yet, no appropriation for each work.

CALIFORNIA CAPITAL FOR NEW PACIFIC HEIGHTS DEAL

Rapid Transit & Land Company May Operate Cars Over Present Pacific Heights Railroad and Extend the Road to Tantalus.

A deal is on to place Pacific Heights once more upon the public market. F. J. Amweg, who is now on the Pacific coast, is said to be negotiating for California capital to place the property on a basis where the new interests can dispose of lots to the best advantage.

It is proposed also to interest the Rapid Transit & Land Company in the matter to the extent that the company will operate cars over the electric line originally laid up the heights by C. S. Desky.

The new deal is said to contemplate giving the Rapid Transit title to some property on the Heights as well as to give the company the right of way from the present terminus of the electric road along the Tantalus ridge so that Tantalus heights will also be brought into closer transportation touch with Honolulu.

JOSEPH G. PRATT MAY BE THE NEXT POSTMASTER

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—J. G. Pratt is likely to be appointed Postmaster of Honolulu in succession to J. M. Oat Walker.

AN ACTRESS DROWNED.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 15.—Isidor Rush, an actress, was drowned here yesterday.

KAMANA IS NEW WARDEN

Deputy Promoted to
Head of Oahu
Prison.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Wm. Kamana was last evening appointed Warden of Oahu Prison, vice Wm. Henry, now High Sheriff of the Territory.

Warden Kamana is a Hawaiian about 50 years of age, who has been Deputy Warden for the past ten years. For seven years he was Deputy Warden under Mr. Henry, who speaks of him in the highest terms. He states that the new warden is a strong, capable, careful officer.

Previous to becoming Deputy Warden, Mr. Kamana had been a member of the police force, and prior to that time worked on a plantation under Col. Soper. Throughout all his service he has proven himself a good, faithful official and one in whom his superiors in office have reposed every trust.

Mr. Kamana was born at Waihee, Maui, of poor parents in 1854. He attended school up to eighteen years of age, traveling daily four miles for instruction and paying his own tuition by manual labor. Leaving school at eighteen he went to work under contract on a sugar plantation at \$10 per month. At the end of three years he was receiving \$13 a month and had the confidence and good-will of his employers.

In 1879 he went to work as luna on Ookaia plantation of which Col. Soper afterwards became manager. He began work here at \$35 per month and "found," and when he left six years later his salary had been increased to \$60 per month and "found."

In 1886, Col. Soper who had become Marshal of the Kingdom, sent for Mr. Kamana to come to Honolulu to fill the position of night-watchman at the Government Building. Owing to the political changes of '87, Mr. Kamana was reduced to an ordinary police officer under Marshal Kaulukou. Through obedience and faithfulness he rose to the rank of Captain. Under the Marshalship of C. B. Wilson, Mr. Kamana again lost his job through political changes.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Kamana went down to the wharves and handled freight for the steamers. In 1891 he worked as a freight hand on the O. R. & L. Co. He was soon afterward recalled by Marshal Wilson and reinstated in his position of Captain of Police, which position he held up to the overthrow of the monarchy. Politics again sent him down the line and he became a modest detective under Marshal Ashley. When the late Marshal Hitchcock came into office, Mr. Kamana was appointed Captain of Guards and Turnkey at Oahu Prison, where he was advanced to the responsible billet of Deputy Jailer.

WAILUKU SUGAR CO. INCREASES CAPITAL

The stockholders of Wailuku Sugar Co. at a meeting yesterday, authorized an addition of \$800,000 to the amount of the company's capital stock, which is now \$700,000. This will make the capital one and a half million dollars. Many years of litigation between this company and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., over water rights are it is said, about closing with a compromise wherein the Wailuku exchanges water privileges for lands. Wailuku's net profits for the past year were \$90,666.81. The old officers are re-elected, viz: M. P. Robinson, president, W. F. Allen, vice-president, Geo. H. Robertson, treasurer, E. F. Bishop, Secretary, T. R. Robinson, auditor, Chas. M. Cooke, director.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.

Dr. Maxwell's Experiments In the North.

An Australian paper says "Dr. Maxwell has returned to Brisbane from a visit to Mackay principally made in connection with the sugar experiment stations although he also revisited the central mills under the control of the Treasurer. At the experimental station, he said they were just reaching the results of the year's work, the analyses of the cane being made, and the crops being harvested and sent to the mill so that they now knew just about how the experiments for the year came out. On the whole the work has been extremely satisfactory. The most important feature of last year's work has been the bringing to maturity of some seven varieties

Strike on Kauai.

All of the native workmen employed by the Peano Brothers on the Lawai concrete steel bridge for which they have the contract have struck for higher wages. They walked out of the works on Tuesday. Before they had been getting a dollar a day but they concluded the pay too small and demanded a dollar and a half a day. The contractors refused, and the natives refuse to work. It does not seem to this paper that a dollar and a half a day is too much pay for this work. Our sympathy is with natives.—Garden Is-

HOW MAUI WAS WON

Complete Organization,
Clean Campaign,
Good Men.

MAUI, Nov. 10.—The election on Maui went straight Republican—the Home Rule party carrying only two precincts—those of Waihee (No. 15) and Ulupalakua (No. 16), and the Democrats having a plurality in only two—those of Pukoo (No. 2) and Keanae (No. 12). The Republicans won in all the others excepting the Hana (No. 18) where they tied with the Home Rulers.

The Republican majority over both opposing parties is 270, estimating from the votes cast, for delegate.

The result is due to various causes: thorough organization, clean campaign work, better candidates as a class, the good impression made by Governor Carter's recent visit, the breaking up of the Home Rule party, etc.

Strange to say on Tuesday afternoon, the first result to be announced was that of Kaunakakai, Molokai, precinct No. 16, followed soon by Huelo and Kihel.

The result which caused the greatest sensation was that of Nahluku—30 votes for each Republican candidate—delegate, senators and representatives, and nothing for the opposing candidates.

At Kula (Prec. 9), the Republican club gave a fine luau to all comers. During the excellent feast there was music by a stringed band which among others sang a song especially composed by David Kapohokimohewa in honor of Kalaniana'ole.

The telephone office was open all night and the unfailing courtesy of Superintendent Carley and his assistants in giving out returns, should be highly complimented.

The full results from Kula, Wailuku, Lahaina and Waihee were not received till quite late.

The returns of the Nov. 8th election on Maui are given below:

The following (all Republicans) are elected:

Senators—A. N. Hayselden of Lahaina and S. E. Kalama of Makawao. Representatives—W. J. Coelho of Wailuku, Geo. Copp of Kula, John Kalino of Pala, W. P. Hala of Hana, Philip Pali of Lahaina and Moses Nakulua of Molokai.

MOLOKIA LEPERS WERE REUBLICIANS

The following figures tell how the Republican ticket:

DELEGATES.	
Iaukea, (D)	45
Kalaniana'ole, (R)	150
Notley, (H. R.)	90
SENATE.	
Coke, J. K., (D)	115
Hayselden, A. N., (R)	157
Kalama, S. E., (R)	157
White, Wm., (H. R.)	121
HOUSE.	
Beckley, F. W., (I)	28
Coelho, W. J., (R)	144
Copp, Geo., (R)	147
Kahauliello, D. H., (H. R.)	119
Kalino, J., (R)	155
Kauli, H., (R)	106
Kaulimakaoi, G. P., (H. R.)	113
Kekipi, J. E., (H. R.)	115
Kookoo, C. L., (H. R.)	116
Hala, W. P., (R)	152
Nakulua, H., (R)	152
Pali Philip, (R)	151
Richardson, (H. R.)	111

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR THE ISLAND OF MAUI.

Candidates.	Pukoo (No.)	Lahaina	Honokohau	Lanai	Wailuku	Puunene	Kihel	Kula	Hanalei	Huelo	Keanae	Hana	Kipahulu	Ulupalakua	Kaunakakai (Mol.)	Hahione (Mol.)	Waihee	Nahiku	Kaunao	Total
FOR DELEGATE—																				
C. P. Iaukea (D)	45	52	26	10	1	45	3	8	15	23	8	34	12	3	8	1	4	42	0	345
J. K. Kalaniana'ole (R)	150	42	145	35	21	131	148	25	60	164	27	24	78	37	17	22	36	57	30	1595
K. Notley (H. R.)	90	20	104	31	15	66	15	12	24	26	1	0	78	10	48	20	11	75	0	630
FOR SENATOR—																				
J. A. L. Coke (H. R.-D)	115	54	97	41	12	152	26	18	48	48	12	26	73	12	50	15	14	109	0	950
A. N. Hayselden (R)	157	44	166	29	22	142	146	25	68	162	27	25	85	38	20	22	28	66	20	1523
S. E. Kalama (R)	157	47	123	35	20	100	129	22	63	154	29	40	85	36	20	24	46	63	30	1510
Wm. White (H. R.-D)	121	51	129	33	18	82	15	12	27	30	11	7	76	8	43	19	10	92	0	810
FOR REPRESENTATIVE—																				
F. W. Beckley (I)	28	71	19	8	2	41	8	4	16	61	5	38	23	1	7	20	37	7	0	296
W. J. Coelho (R)	144	41	147	37	21	158	145	25	57	153	23	36	76	38	20	19	44	30	49	1259
Geo. Copp (R)	147	21	139	31	20	157	150	26	80	162	20	25	81	39	25	8	32	36	20	1308
D. H. Kahauliello (H. R.-D)	119	66	128	44	13	92	16	15	23	48	6	7	79	12	45	20	9	125	0	910
John Kalino (R)	155	29	140	31	43	149	140	23	55	141	41	22	85	29	20	23	24	41	20	1281
George Kauli (H. R.-D)	106	45	115	55	13	85	14	11	36	41	8	24	62	8	41	15	17	112	0	784
G. P. Kaulimakaoi (H. R.-D)	113	23	99	43	11	75	15	15	31	39	6	18	72	8	44	12	9	123	0	788
J. E. Kekipi (H. R.-D)	115	31	107	43	15	71	14	14	22	36	5	5	70	10	46	19	7	717	0	838
C. L. Kookoo (H. R.-D)	116	32	107	41	14	109	20	14	27	45	7	21	76	12	41	14	16	129	0	845
W. P. Hala (R)	152	35	140	35	22	137	143	21	65	151	32	34	91	28	23	24	36	80	50	1303
M. K. Nakulua (R)	152	51	120	30	21	126	129	22	61	154	29	34	82	29	21	33	40	34	43	1372
Philip Pali (R)	151	41	147	30	24	129	143	24	61	154	29	31	84	28	21	30	36	33	49	1300

TARIFF AID FOR SUGAR OF THE PHILIPPINES

Secretary Taft Proposes a 25 Per
Cent Cut From Dingley
Rates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Taft proposes a bill for the reduction of the tariff on Philippine sugar to 25 per cent, below the Dingley rates. His recommendations in regard to changes in the army uniforms will be carried into effect.

ANTI-TREAT LAW PROPOSED FOR LEGISLATIVE TREATMENT

The gentleman in question claims that the treat system in saloons is not only a method of extracting quantities of quarters An Anti-Treat law is being seriously considered by a well-known man about town as a measure which he believes should be presented to the coming legislature for consideration. from a man's pockets, but it is also an inducement to a man to become a toper.

"I'll tell you how it makes a drunkard of a man," said the gentleman to a reporter. "I accept an invitation from a friend to take a drink. We go into a saloon and line up for a drink. We drink, and then according to the unwritten, but unmistakable etiquette of the bar, it's up to me to return the treat. Just as we are ordering, in come three or four friends. The usual salutations are made and then, according to the etiquette of the bar to which I have referred, the newcomers must be invited to take a drink with us. That makes six.

"In the old days six drinks meant, a quarter each, or \$1.50, but it's somewhat less now, and so are salaries, and income generally. Then each of the newcomers, according to the etiquette of the bar, felt himself called upon to return the compliment. So there you are. I went in to take a quiet drink and took six and, well, you know what six drinks ordinarily gives you.

"So you see why I am in favor of an Anti-Treat law."

FAMOUS FIGHTING EDITOR OF KANSAS PASSES AWAY

Daniel Read Anthony was the famous fighting editor of Kansas. Going there in troublous days with positive convictions and no end of pluck, he edited the Leavenworth Times, with a pen in one hand and a pistol in the other. Attacks upon him were common and he was either the hero or the victim of numerous shooting affrays. Col. Anthony was born Aug. 22, 1824, at South Adams, Mass. He was a brother of the famous Susan B. Anthony, who survives him.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 12.—D. R. Anthony is dead. He was educated in the common school at Battenville, N. Y., and afterwards worked for his father as a clerk in his store, and also in a cotton mill. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1847, and to Kansas in 1854. Was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Union Army 1862-3; editor of Daily and Weekly Times for over 40 years; Mayor of Leavenworth, 1863 and 1872; member of Kansas Legislature, 1873; postmaster Leavenworth, 1874-1885; Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1886. He was married January 21, 1864, to Annie E. Osborn of Edgartown, Mass.

HEADLESS TRUNKS.

Ghostly Find In Wreckage Discovered In Mid Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The schooner Gotoma, which arrived here early this morning from Kurile Island, reports that on August 4, when forty miles south southwest of Cape Curat, she sighted a mass of floating wreckage. She made out parts of a mast. Captain Macomber later succeeded in getting closer to the wreckage and established that it was from the Japanese troopship Kin-chiu Maru, which was sunk by the Russians last April, when 200 perished. Entangled in the wreckage were a number of headless trunks. How those who perished were beheaded is a mystery which perhaps will never be solved.

Pacific Mail Wants Steamers.

SEATTLE, October 28.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has agents in the city endeavoring to charter two vessels. They are reported to be looking over the Nome fleet, many of whose vessels will tie up for the winter. The Pacific Mail wants a large passenger and freight carrier for the Mexican run and another for the San Francisco-Portland route. Water traffic, both passenger and freight, between San Francisco and Portland is reported to be rapidly increasing, in view of the business arising from the Lewis and Clark exposition which opens in the Oregon metropolis next year.

ELECTRICITY ON KAUAI

Mr. Rowell's Enterprise
Will Be a Benefit
to McBryde.

W. E. Rowell, the civil engineer, was asked yesterday what he was going to do with his electric line, privileges on Kauai.

"We are going to incorporate an electric company for the purpose of generating electricity by water power," he answered. "The electric power will be conducted to the other side of the island, where it will be used for pumping water on the plantations.

"The generating plant will be situated on the Wainiha river. No, it is not intended to furnish lighting, although where lights are needed in the system they can be installed.

"McBryde Sugar Co. will take the principal benefit of the pumping, but power will be supplied to other plantations. It ought to prove a great saving in expense of pumping to McBryde plantation."

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION READY

High Sheriff Henry yesterday signed the certificates of election of all the successful candidates elected last Tuesday. These include Delegate Kalaniana'ole, Senators Dowsett, Lane and Bishop and the twelve representatives from the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

The certificates bear the seal of the department and are fit for framing.

The inscription reads:

ELECTION CERTIFICATE.

I, William Henry, High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, do certify that — was on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1904, duly elected a — for the 4th (or 5th) Representative election district for the term expiring on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1905.

Witness my hand this 10th day of November, A. D. 1904.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM HENRY, High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii.

SHOCKING DEATH REPORTED FROM KONA

News was brought by the Mauna Loa of the death of a well known cowboy of Kona. He was a native, Makini, and had been at Kailua on election day where he accumulated a glorious jag. That evening he started to ride home with a couple of bottles of wine in his pockets. On the way he was thrown from his horse and fell on one of the bottles. It broke, gleaming boweling the man. A passer-by the next morning was attracted by his groans and went to his assistance. Makini was taken to a house near by and given medical attendance, but died during the day.

FINE KONA PROPERTY TO BE SOLD

The Judiciary building at 12 o'clock noon today will be the meeting place, where will congregate a large number of capitalists and stockmen who will attend the sale of the fee simple and leased lands, cattle and chattels, to be sold under a commissioner's sale in the matter of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi and others.

These properties are in the district of South Kona, Hawaii, and comprise an equipped ranch with several hundred head of cattle and horses. Several thousand acres are in fee simple and a large area is under leasehold on very low rentals. The upper portion of the ranch is covered with groves of valuable koa trees, besides a large area of ohia trees.

A large portion of the lands is suitable for general agricultural purposes and for coffee cultivation. Here is a desirable investment, that will be sold at whatever price it will bring.

At Volcano House.

HILO, November 8.—The following guests were registered at the Volcano House during the week: Bernard Wagoner, Honolulu; George Chalmers, Hakalua; Alexander Lindsay, Honolulu; A. Valentine, Hilo; W. K. Andrews, Honolulu; R. C. Kennedy and wife, Mrs. Robert Hawxhurst, Sr., Hilo; C. M. Cooke and wife, Mrs. Howard, F. J. Lowrey and wife, Honolulu; D. L. Riggs and wife, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. L. C. Riggs, Concord, N. H.; Miss C. B. Greenfield, Honolulu; Archie Robertson, William Chalmers, Waialeale, J. Stewart, Alexander Cruikshank, Joseph Chalmers, Scotland; Albert Russell, A. L. Barton, Chicago; Miss L. McClellan, Belmont, Cal.; L. A. Thurston, John Baker Jr., San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gibb, Hilo. Weather clear and colder. No rain. Thermometer registers at degrees.

William Weight will act temporarily as manager during the absence of Manager Bidgood, who goes to Honolulu today on the Mauna Loa, and Mrs.

KUHIO OFF ON SONOMA

Delegate Is Ready to
Start for the
Capital.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole will leave either on the Sonoma next Tuesday or on the Korea a few days later en route to Washington to attend the coming session of Congress. The Delegate will be accompanied by his secretary, Mr. George B. McClellan.

The Delegate expects to go straight through to Washington, making as few stops en route as possible. Princess Kalaniana'ole will not accompany the Delegate but will probably go to the national capital in time for the inauguration of President Roosevelt in March.

LYCURGUS MAY BUY THE VOLCONA HOUSE

George Lycurgus is negotiating for the purchase of the Volcano House and if the deal is made he will run it in connection with a hotel to be built in Hilo on the site of Demosthenes Cafe. The deal has had its ups and downs during the past month or so and is now said to be in better shape. Mr. Lycurgus, who has made a success of the Grill wants to expand his interests and falling to get the Royal Hawaiian Hotel he proposes to branch out on the big island.

Kilo Drugstore Deal.

C. C. Kennedy, representing the Hilo Drug Co., bought at sheriff's sale on Monday the stock and fixtures of the defunct Owl Drug store. All of the goods said to inventory more than three thousand dollars, have been moved into the Hilo Drug store. The lease for the unexpired portion of the current month was purchased by W. S. Wise and afterward turned over to Manager Shaw. The accounts, amounting to about four hundred dollars, were sold to N. C. Williford for \$50.00. The Owl was closed on an execution obtained by the First Bank of Hilo on two notes, aggregating \$2600. Aside from these it is said there were outside debts amounting to about seven hundred dollars. The notes to the bank were endorsed by directors of the company so that the bank will lose nothing, the endorsees making up the difference. The stockholders lose what they invested in the affair.—Hawaii Herald.

BLOOD WILL TELL

A THEORY SUPPORTED BY FLESH
CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

A Recent Instance Proves That a Woman's Happiness Is Largely Dependent on the State of Her Blood.

When the blood is disordered every organ of the body is affected unfavorably and fails to discharge its functions properly. In the case of every woman nature has made special provision for a periodical purification of the blood and so long as this occurs her health and spirits unfailingly reveal the beneficial results. So slight a cause as a cold or a nervous shock may produce a suppression of this vital function and until it is restored she is doomed to misery. The remedy that has proved most prompt and effective in all disorders peculiar to the female sex, is that which brought such great relief to Miss Mattie Griggs, of No. 307 Indiana street, Lawrence, Kansas, concerning which she speaks as follows:

"In the winter of 1902, from some unknown cause, there was a cessation of functions peculiar to my sex for a period of four months. I became very weak and could not get up stairs without help. I had nausea and pain and a constant headache. I was under the care of a physician for three months but he did not succeed in curing me. Then a lady friend told me about the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which she had used in her family and she induced me to try them. It was in May when I first began to use them and in June I had fully recovered my health, and have since remained perfectly well."

In all cases of delayed development of young girls; in anaemia or weakness due to impoverished blood and showing itself in pallor, lack of ambition, despondency and nervousness; also in the great constitutional disturbances attending the period known as the change of life, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable for women, whose health is always closely dependent on the state of the blood. They are sold by all druggists. A booklet of valuable information relating to the care of a woman's health at all important periods, and entitled "Plain Talks to Women," will be sent free in a sealed envelope to any one who chooses to envelope for it to the Dr. Williams Medical Institute.

A PECULIAR TESTAMENT

Will Make Trust Last a Long Time.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The will of the late George Galbraith was filed for probate yesterday by Cecil Brown, who is an executor with W. O. Smith named in the will. It is represented that the estate consists of real estate situated at Wahiawa, Oahu, valued at \$30,000 and personal estate in securities and cash valued at \$70,000 or thereabouts. The testator left no widow, but the list of his heirs at law and next of kin fills a page and a half of typewriting in the petition. The Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., is named as residuary legatee and trustee, and regarding the residue of his estate, the testator gives the following peculiar direction, suggestive of legal knots to be untied at some future time. After the bequeathing of single lump sums, he says in his will:

"The balance, residue or remainder of my estate is to be placed in trust for as long a period as is legally possible, the termination or ending of said trust to take place when the law requires it under the statute."

Following is the list of bequests to be paid directly, free and clear of all taxes:

To Anne Jane Galbraith, second cousin, Mount Pottinger, Belfast, Ireland, \$500.

To Minnie Galbraith, second cousin, Ballymacarett, Belfast, Ireland, \$250.

To George Fitchie, nephew's son, Belfast, Ireland, \$500.

To Polly Smith, Ballydrain, County Down, Ireland, \$250.

To the children of dead brother, Sam. Galbraith, Ringneal, County Down, Ireland, \$8000 to be divided share and share alike.

To the children of sister, Eliza Fitchie, Ballydrain, County Down, Ireland, \$5000 to be divided share and share alike.

To the children of dead sister, Sarah Patton, \$2000 share and share alike.

To Susannah Galbraith, second cousin's wife, Belfast, Ireland, \$2000.

To the children of dead first cousin, John Galbraith, Ballywilliam, near Comber, County Down, Ireland, \$2000 share and share alike.

To Martha Dickinson, niece, Ringneal, County Down, Ireland, \$1000.

To Hannah Fitchie, Ballydrain, County Down, Ireland, \$1000.

To Maude Fitchie, nephew's daughter, Ballydrain, \$1000.

To two nieces of Kittie Johnston, Comber, both named Mary, \$500 each.

To Josie Fink, Alameda, Cal., \$1000.

To Emma Douglas, Alameda, Cal., \$1000.

To Hugh Galbraith, nephew, Wahiawa, Oahu, \$1000.

To Manula, Kaalaea, Oahu, \$1000.

To John Kadiu, alias Galbraith, Honolulu, \$1000.

To Lul Warren, Ewa, Oahu, \$250.

To Cecil Brown, Honolulu, \$1000.

To H. M. von Holt, Honolulu, \$1000.

To Mrs. Mackintosh, sister of Cecil Brown, \$500.

To Helena Fonseca, Honolulu, \$500.

To Robert William Cathcart, Honolulu, \$2000, "or to his heirs, if deceased."

To the five children of H. M. von Holt, \$500 each.

To the five children of Robert William Cathcart, \$500 each, the aforesaid Cathcart to act as their trustee.

The Hawaiian Trust Co., as trustee of the balance, residue or remainder of the estate, is directed to pay the following annuities, free and clear of all taxes, to the persons named: Sam Galbraith's children, \$1500; Eliza Fitchie, \$1500; Barry Fitchie's children, \$300; Anne Jane Galbraith, \$150; Minnie Galbraith, \$150; Sarah Patton's children, \$300; John Galbraith's children, \$500; Kittie Johnston's two nieces, each, \$100; Maude Fitchie, \$150; Martha Dickinson, \$100; Manula, \$250; J. Kadiu, alias Galbraith, \$250; Robert William Cathcart's children, \$250; Hugh Galbraith, \$300; Hugh Galbraith's seven children, \$250; Josie Fink, \$150; Emma Douglas, \$150; Matilda Bailey, Ballydrain, \$50.

"All of the foregoing for life, and 'to their heirs,' the will says, 'and excepted the last three persons, namely, Josie Fink, Emma Douglas and Matilda Bailey, who are to have only their life annuities and their death all their interests to me.'"

In the final ending and distribution in the trust, the trust fund to divide usually amongst those persons engaged at that time to the aforesaid life annuities."

A. A. will was executed on January 24, 1904, in presence of George L. Bigsby, J. F. Fernandez.

In total of bequests in lump is \$45,500, which the personality is enough to pay and leave a balance of \$24,500, adding this amount to the value of the real estate, \$30,000, would make the total \$79,500. To make this yield the amount of annuities it would have to earn 7.50 per cent per annum. Expenses of administration will make the remainder somewhat less than stated, and it will probably, if not increased by good management, require an earning power of about nine per cent to meet the annuities.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Judgment was rendered by Judge Robinson for plaintiff in the suit of H. F. Middleton, trustee in bankruptcy of Charles F. Harlick Carriage Co., vs. J. F. Harlick Carriage Co., \$1000.

Judge De Bolt gave judgment for plaintiff in the suit of Hawaiian Trust Co. vs. A. M. Brown, replevin for liquors valued at \$28.23 seized at the Moana hotel under execution by the defendant while High Sheriff. Cooper and Derby for plaintiff; Middleton and Brown for defendant.

PARKER CASE SET.

Pursuant to the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court affirming his jurisdiction, Judge Gear yesterday set for hearing on November 21 the petition of J. B. Low, as next friend, for the removal of A. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. The judgment, whatever it may be, will of course be subject to the decision of the Federal Supreme Court on the question of jurisdiction, as well as liable to appeal on the merits of the case to the Territorial Supreme Court.

THE LAND COURT.

Judge Weaver of the Court of Land Registration has granted a decree of registration to John Walker for property in Young street.

The petition of Pulehu Plantation Co., Ltd., for a title has been referred to Charles F. Peterson for examination.

COURT NOTES.

Yesterday the Supreme Court heard the matter of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, and W. W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. C. J. Hutchins, trustee of Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., Derby and Galbraith, in the latter, for plaintiff; Cathcart and Withington for defendant.

Judge Dole in the Federal Court discharged K. Kajita from bankruptcy. He continued the admiralty suit of Mrs. Makalili vs. Bark Olympic, damages for death of husband, until Tuesday next.

Judge Gear approved the accounts of Belle McC. Jones, guardian of the minor children of E. A. Jones, deceased, confirming the master's report thereon by George A. Davis.

KOREANS AT OLAU ATTEMPT LYNCHING

There was trouble in Keauau last Saturday which might have ended seriously had it not been for the timely arrival of Ed. Soper, a division luns of the Olatu plantation. It seems that a Korean died at Keauau, leaving a widow and some small debts. In the Korean colony at that place is a prosperous cook who had put aside a few dollars for the proverbial rainy day. The Koreans to whom the dead man was indebted wanted their coin and in order to get it arranged with the cook to marry the widow. It was a case of Barks being willing but the widow balked.

The woman sought the services of I. E. Ray, a district court attorney, and, with an interpreter for the Koreans and Yotaro for the Japanese, he proceeded to the village and began an investigation. Following a custom of the Far East the Korean interpreter was seized and taken into a house. There was considerable excitement during which Yotaro got lost and Mr. Ray went to the store to telephone.

By this time Mr. Soper heard of the racket and went to the scene. He learned where the interpreter and the Koreans were and he proceeded to batter down the door. The interpreter was securely bound and had a rope around his neck preparatory to being swung off. Soper cut the man loose and went after the Koreans knocking them right and left. He met with some resistance but was equal to the occasion and the men decamped over the veranda railing. Ray and the interpreters then came back to Hiko and the matter was reported to the police department. Sheriff Andrews went up to Keauau before daylight on Sunday morning and arrested nine of the men directly interested in the assault on the interpreter and they were brought to Hiko. They had a hearing before Judge Hapal on Monday, when the case was postponed to the 14th inst.—Hawaii Herald.

THE LAST TRIBUTES TO MISS RYCROFT

The funeral services over the remains of Miss Alice Rycroft were held at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. Mr. Simpson officiated at the impressive Episcopal burial service. The family and friends filled the church. Several hymns were rendered by the choir, the 23rd Psalm was repeated by all present and Mr. Simpson offered a prayer. It was then announced that the remainder of the service would be held at the grave. Then to the choir's soft chant the pall bearers passed out with the urn, followed by the immediate family. All then drove to the Nuuanu street cemetery where the remainder of the service was held. The urn was then interred and the many beautiful floral pieces arranged. A large violet wreath of Mr. Denison was enclosed with the urn in the coffin before being lowered.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA

The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Oklahoma, U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure in recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a meritorious preparation. We sold it in Old Virginia and several other states, covering a period of over twenty years, and have always found it to give perfect satisfaction." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists.

REPUBLICANS AGREE TO HONOR CAMPAIGN PLEDGES

Lively Ratification Meeting at Aala Park Where Senators and Members-Elect Promise to Make Good in the Legislature.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Republican victory of Tuesday was ratified last night at Aala Park where the voters, who made it possible, massed by hundreds about the platform from which the successful candidates expressed their thanks. Speaker after speaker held himself ready to carry out the pledges made during the campaign, to endeavor to have a sixty-day and economical session of the Legislature, and to sustain the planks of the Republican platform from first to last.

Chairman A. G. M. Robertson of the Central Committee presided, introducing each speaker with some apt saying indicative of some incident or quality brought-out during the campaign.

The first speaker was Senator John C. Lane, who spoke in Hawaiian. He spoke of the great victory rolled up by Republican votes and referred to it as a victory of principles. He stood ready to carry out all pledges made by him during the campaign and he hoped that the people would be satisfied with the manner in which he attended to the affairs of the territory.

Senator Dowsett pledged himself to do all in his power to advance the interests of the territory by good, honest and economical management.

Chairman Robertson then stated that when the Democrats on election morning saw the "Red Shirts" going to the polls to vote the straight Republican ticket they immediately conceded and admitted that it was "all off with the Democracy." The "Red Shirts" of Palama and Kalihi have since been shaking hands with the "Red Shirts" of Pauoa over the election of Faxon Bishop.

Faxon Bishop, on being thus introduced, said that the audience, standing before it the "weakest man on the Republican Senatorial ticket," but he said the "weakest man" was strong enough to beat any Democrat or Home Ruler. A few minutes before his friend Captain Berger and the band had played "Aloha Oe." He thought it was strange that Aloha Oe should be played on such a victorious occasion, when every one was feeling so good over the result of the election, but on second thought he supposed Berger was playing it as a dirge for the Democrats and Home Rulers.

His first recollection of a campaign was in 1872 when General Grant was elected President. Ever since then it had been the custom to hear the cry that the Republican party had swept the Union from California to Maine, but now a new cry was being heard, "We have swept the Union from the sandy shores of Nihaui to the pine-clad hills of Maui."

He considered that the victory which was due to the Hawaiian vote, was even more significant than appears on its face, and it was evident to him that the Hawaiians are thorough Americans and had now joined interests under one flag and were working for the best interests of the islands and their people. It had been demonstrated that the Hawaiians have asserted themselves as American citizens and he thereupon made special recognition of all that he and all the other successful candidates had received at their hands. He spoke with warmth, particularly of the Fifth District. The Hawaiians of the Fifth had set an example and established a precedent which the white voters of Honolulu might well follow, for they had been faithful to the party by voting the straight ticket.

"I want to set myself straight with the voters," said he. "I have been told all through the campaign that I would not be elected because I was too proud, because I walked along the street and did not notice you, and that therefore I was not popular enough to be elected. If I have a habit of that kind I must have acquired it from my friend W. A. Kinney, because, in reality, I do not consider myself better than any of my constituents."

"I acknowledge right here and recognize the fact that my election to the Senate is due to the people and I want all people to understand, that if you have any grievances, any legislation you wish to propose, that any one of you is just as much liberty to interview me as the biggest man in this country—I don't care who he is."

Stephen Desha, introduced as one of the staunchest Hawaiian friends the Republican party has, because he has the interests of the Hawaiian people at heart, spoke in Hawaiian with his usual eloquence which carried his audience along with him on a ripple of applause from beginning to end. He told many stories illustrative of political statements.

Representative W. W. Harris said that a politician was once elected on the merits of a single speech. He had stood upon the platform and said: "My fellow countrymen, follow me to that saloon yonder." (Laughter.) The Republican party did not win the last election that way. It was won on the merits of its platform and upon the faith the people reposed in the candidates. Upon the basis of a Republican victory the Governor had felt that the Territory could easily negotiate another loan of a million dollars and had sent the Secretary of the Territory east to procure it.

A Democrat had said to him that the Republican party was getting money from abroad but how was it going to repay the amounts. There were \$5,000,000 worth of public lands that could be utilized as an asset against these loans. "We can pay back every dollar that we owe," said Mr. Harris. "The Republican party won this election on the merits of its platform. Fellow citizens, I don't believe in a ratification meeting. I believe that the ratification the people want is to see a sixty-day legislative session, to see proper measure put through and to see the Territory keep down its expenses within its income. If the Republican legislators can do all these things in sixty days and come back before you for re-election we will have the largest sweep we have ever thought of."

Frank Andrade spoke both in Hawaiian and in English. He said: "You have shifted the responsibility from your shoulders to our own. The majority of you voted the straight ticket—the only proper thing to do. It was up to you whether the Territory should progress or go backward."

"I stand ready to carry out every pledge made by me during the campaign. I go a little further. I want to carry into effect every plank in the platform. I want to go into the legislature and do my full duty by you voters."

Other speakers were Representatives Ayiet, Mahelona, Kalepou, Kalawala and Charles Broad, who spoke in Hawaiian.

Representative Waterhouse took the opportunity to thank each and every one for all the votes they had cast for him. He said he desired to thank not only the Republicans, but Democrats and Home Rulers. There was an indication to him also that they had voted the straight Republican ticket. He said he had met a Democrat on the street a few days before election. The man had told him he would be on hand at his (Waterhouse's) political funeral. He said he did not expect to see so many people present at his "funeral" as were massed in front of him then. (Laughter.) There had been some "funerals" though, and one was that of "Independent" candidates and their campaigns. Mr. Waterhouse was ready to redeem all pledges made by him during the campaign.

The meeting broke up with three rousing cheers for the Republican party.

Club contributed to the program several selections, both in English and Hawaiian, which they sang remarkably well.

While the singing by the Glee Club of the song "What a Gathering" was in progress, Warden Kamana made his appearance and was escorted to a seat by Turnkey W. H. Kealakai and Captain C. A. Bishaw. He was received by the whole congregation arising and remaining standing until the warden had been seated. John M. Martin, chairman of the prison committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the Rev. Mr. Manase then addressed the congregation and congratulated Warden Kamana upon his well-deserved promotion. Secretary Brown, in behalf of the Y. M. C. A., paid a high tribute to the character of the late warden, now High Sheriff Henry, and congratulated the Territory and the prisoners that he had been succeeded by such a worthy man as Mr. Kamana. The O. P. Glee Club sang the beautiful song "He Leo Aloha" and then Turnkey Kealakai and Captain C. A. Bishaw advanced to the front and, in behalf of the officers of the prison, presented Warden Kamana, with an address. It was written in both English and Hawaiian, beautifully illustrated in pen and ink, an elaborate scroll surrounding the whole. The address was as follows:

"It is with great pleasure and gratification that we, the undersigned, officers and guards of Oahu Prison respectfully beg to offer you our most sincere congratulations upon your promotion to the Wardenship of Oahu Prison. It is, to us, a striking illustration of the fact that it is still possible for a Hawaiian to receive some of the highest honors within the gift of the people of this Territory. We believe that your long services in the Police Department and your steady rise therein, constitute an object lesson to the Hawaiian people. Your recent promotion is a well-deserved tribute to your honesty, ability and faithfulness to duty. As an officer in the Police Department and, for the past eleven years, as Deputy Warden of Oahu Prison, you have proven yourself to be an honor to your race and a worthy son of Hawaii. We most sincerely hope that the same cordial relations which have always existed between us, in the past, will continue unbroken in the future. While pledging you our most faithful co-operation in the performance of your administrative duties, we pray the Almighty that you may be spared to enjoy for many years the legitimate recompense deserved by a life of faithfulness and devotion to duty."

This was signed by all the officers of the prison, most of whom have served under Deputy Warden Kamana for many years.

Warden Kamana, visibly affected, answered in part as follows:

"I cannot find words sufficient to tell you how much I appreciate this demonstration, which is, indeed, one of encouragement and good will towards me. I thank you all for it."

"I am much gratified to see among us today the members of the Prison Committee of the Y. M. C. A. For years, gentlemen, I have had the pleasure to welcome you here Sunday after Sunday, and I assure you that I have appreciated your efforts in behalf of the men confined here. Permit me to assure you that I shall be as much pleased to welcome you here in the future as in the past, and that I shall do all in my power to help you in your work."

"To you, officers of Oahu Prison, I heartily give my thanks for your address. Without your help and co-operation it would be impossible for any warden to fulfill his whole duty. As you so kindly say in your address, I hope that the same cordial relations will continue between us as have existed for so many years and that you will all help me to make the administration of Oahu Prison as easy, as humane, and as just as it is possible to make it. Let us all strive together to keep it to the efficient standard attained by our late Warden, High Sheriff William Henry."

"You men, whom the troubles of this life have placed temporarily between these walls, know that you have my sympathy. My service here has taught me that prison life is a hard one indeed but it can be made easier if you accept it in a spirit of resignation. Be obedient to your officers, execute promptly all their orders, respect the rules which have been made for your direction and you will find that it shall be my pleasure and that of my officers to make it as easy for you as possible."

"Once more, gentlemen, officers and men, I tender you my sincere thanks for your words of encouragement and good will."

Other speakers were Mrs. G. W. Rider, E. A. Miller, A. E. Lutz and Rev. Mr. Turner. The services came to a close with the singing of Hawaii Pono by the whole congregation.

Pity the sorrows of a poor penitentiary. His name is Tehin Ponn Y and he is in a peck of trouble. He is, or was, as the case may be, minister of Corea at St. Petersburg, but since the Japs and Russians began fighting, his pay failed to reach him, and now the "remnant"—pardon the war word—the Korean Government recalls him. Tehin Ponn Y would be delighted to get a few thousand miles away from St. Petersburg but he can't raise the price of transportation. For some time past his financial embarrassments have been acute, but with truly aristocratic fortitude he consoles himself with the thought that it is the duty of a gentleman to have debts and debts he has. He needs just forty-eight thousand rubles to put him square with his creditors. But who will pay him money—the Japs or the Koreans. That is a serious question for the St. Petersburg minister.

RECEIVER'S SCRIP ISSUE

To Pay Taxes and Rent. Kona Sugar Co.'s Suit—Notes.

Judge De Bolt has made an order authorizing William Protenbauer, receiver of Puna Sugar Co., to issue receiver's certificates for the payment of all taxes and rents due by the company. The scrip is to bear interest of 8 per cent per annum, and constitute a first and paramount lien and incumbrance upon all the company's property.

Judge Robinson appointed Mary K. Puidi as guardian of Mary Kahai, minor, under \$1000 bond.

Pleas in abatement have been filed in the assumpt suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, et al. The argument is that the matter is pending in the Supreme Court on appeal. Separate demurrers have been filed in the same case saying that, according to the complaint, judgment was rendered against Hutchins for \$22,000 as the value of the property found by the court, while it appears in the return bond that the value of the property set forth in the complaint and affidavit is \$15,000.

In the foreclosure suit of August Ahrens against the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., administrator of the estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased, and others, the administrator makes answer saying it is entitled to the equity of redemption in the lands sought to be foreclosed, and in all moneys arising from any foreclosure sale of said lands over and above the amount of note and interest and costs of suit, and that the defendants Blanche C. Walker, William H. Cornwell, Kate Braymer and Josephine L. Cornwell have no claim and are not entitled thereto.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the exceptions of defendant in the suit of H. M. von Holt, executor of the estate of Frank Brown, vs. Haleakala Hart.

Charles Phillips, administrator of the estate of Henry Congdon, has filed his final account, showing receipts \$1456.75, payments \$411.75, balance \$1045.

Defendant Ku in the suit of Solomon Kahawai vs. D. Kukea and Ku answers the complaint with a general denial.

Judge Robinson has remitted costs to Mary J. Dickson in her divorce suit, Emmeluth & Co. vs. Kapilani Estate is discontinued.

In the suit of Otto S. Meyer and Harvey R. Hitchcock vs. Kamalo Sugar Co., defendant files a general denial.

Judge Robinson's jurors will appear tomorrow morning.

Judge Gear is expected to give a ruling in the Waiakua riot case tomorrow morning.

HONOKAA LIQUOR CO. ASKS FOR CHARTER

Articles of association of the Honokaa Wine & Liquor Co., Ltd., have been filed in the office of the Treasurer of Hawaii by W. C. Peacock, J. G. Rothwell, C. S. Weight, R. L. Auerbach and H. W. Adams. The principal office shall be Honolulu and the purpose is to take over the liquor and tobacco business heretofore conducted at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, by William Russell, Joseph Burkinshaw, Simon Bonde and W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd. The privileges of a hotel business, of acting as agents, of dealing in real and personal property up to three times the amount of its capital stock, of dealing in shares and bonds of other corporations, and of doing "any other act or business, agricultural, mercantile or otherwise, are taken by the corporation. The capital stock is \$2500 with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000, the shares being of the par value of \$25 each.

The term is 50 years and the officers for the first year are: J. G. Rothwell, president; William Russell, vice-president; C. S. Weight, treasurer; R. L. Auerbach, secretary; Joseph Burkinshaw, auditor; A. W. T. Bottomley, auditor. The Peacock company takes 150 shares, William Russell 20, Simon Bonde and Joseph Burkinshaw 10 each and the five incorporators one each.

DAVID KEKUEWA UP FOR BURGLARY

David Kekuewa, the former catcher for the Kamehameha baseball team, was brought from Molokai yesterday on the Kaula to answer to the charge of burglary. It seems he entered the Pukoo Saloon night before last and took two demijohns of wine. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time. Kekuewa was the bartender of the saloon and opened the door with his key. He offered to settle with the proprietor to no avail.

May Lose Benefit.

The Waimea river embankment will soon be under way. There is an appropriation of \$15,000 with which to do this work, and unless it is begun at once the winter rains will make it impossible to accomplish the work this year, and the appropriation will lapse, and thus Kaula will be defrauded out of this large and greatly needed improvement.—Garden Island.

KAMANA CONGRATULATED UNDER THE KAMANI TREE

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The appointment of William Kamana to the Wardenship of Oahu Prison has caused no greater satisfaction anywhere than within the grim walls of the prison itself. This was evident yesterday, when from eleven o'clock to half past twelve, the officers not on duty and all the prisoners, gathered under the famous jail tree, and celebrated the appointment of the new warden with address, songs and congratulatory talks.

The prison committee of the Y. M. C. A. had given the time usually occupied by them for religious services, for the purpose, and the members of the

force to add their voices to the congratulatory chorus of the prison. The Hawaiian and American flags entwined their folds around the kamani tree, which presented quite a gay appearance. Around it, seated upon rows and rows of benches, forming a hollow square were the prisoners, anxiously awaiting the developments of the day and entertained while waiting by the singing of the numerous birds which flit to and fro above the meeting place.

The services began at eleven o'clock, when Secretary H. C. Brown of the Y. M. C. A. asked the congregation to rise and join in the singing of the hymn "There is Sunshine in My Soul Today." Then the 104th psalm was read in English and Hawaiian, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Turner, of Oahu.

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Judge Gear is expected to give a ruling in the Waiakua riot case tomorrow morning.

HONOKAA LIQUOR CO. ASKS FOR CHARTER

Articles of association of the Honokaa Wine & Liquor Co., Ltd., have been filed in the office of the Treasurer of Hawaii by W. C. Peacock, J. G. Rothwell, C. S. Weight, R. L. Auerbach and H. W. Adams. The principal office shall be Honolulu and the purpose is to take over the liquor and tobacco business heretofore conducted at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, by William Russell, Joseph Burkinshaw, Simon Bonde and W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd. The privileges of a hotel business, of acting as agents, of dealing in real and personal property up to three times the amount of its capital stock, of dealing in shares and bonds of other corporations, and of doing "any other act or business, agricultural, mercantile or otherwise, are taken by the corporation. The capital stock is \$2500 with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000, the shares being of the par value of \$25 each.

The term is 50 years and the officers for the first year are: J. G. Rothwell, president; William Russell, vice-president; C. S. Weight, treasurer; R. L. Auerbach, secretary; Joseph Burkinshaw, auditor; A. W. T. Bottomley, auditor. The Peacock company takes 150 shares, William Russell 20, Simon Bonde and Joseph Burkinshaw 10 each and the five incorporators one each.

DAVID KEKUEWA UP FOR BURGLARY

David Kekuewa, the former catcher for the Kamehameha baseball team, was brought from Molokai yesterday on the Kaula to answer to the charge of burglary. It seems he entered the Pukoo Saloon night before last and took two demijohns of wine. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time. Kekuewa was the bartender of the saloon and opened the door with his key. He offered to settle with the proprietor to no avail.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.35
Per Year \$ 3.50
Per Year, Foreign \$ 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY, : : NOVEMBER 15.

ANTI SMALL FARMER.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The common idea in Hawaii of a small farmer is a poor devil, out at both knees, who, if he comes to the islands will borrow some land, run in debt for his tools, fall before he raises a crop and become a charge on the community. This scare-crow has been set up by the men whose interest it is to divide the whole Territory outside the towns into a few large estates. Whenever anybody proposes to bring small farmers here and thus "develop Hawaii on traditional American lines," the scarecrow is posed at the crossroads of public opinion and every passer-by is asked if he will be a party to the disgrace of introducing such tattereddemons to Hawaii-nee! The showmen seem far more sensitive on this point than they did about bringing in Tennessee negroes and moribund Porto Ricans.

But the farmer of local imagination is no truer to life than the hayseed of the comic weeklies. In the Eastern States there are hundreds of thousands of solid, prosperous yeomen, possessed of one and two hundred acre farms, plenty of cattle, neat houses and large barns, buggies and sleighs for pleasure, who have comfortable bank accounts and go to the World's Fairs. When their sons grow up they are started on farms of their own. From this class the prosperous Kilauea orange-growers and Napa vineyardists come and the well-to-do people who are turning Oregon and Washington into garden spots. They are the sort that constitute the backbone of the American nation; the builders of commonwealths, of schools and churches, the safeguards of loyalty and good government, the salvation and hope of the land. Some of them are in this Territory now and are doing well; others want to come but are kept out by methods as extraordinary as they are underhanded.

For instance, a commission lately spent several weeks travelling over these islands, one headed by President Pinkham of the Board of Health, whose ostensible mission was to look after sanitary matters. The real object of the junket as we are informed by one of the several labor men who went along, was to discredit small farming. The incentive for the trip was a demand from Washington for more data about the settlement of public lands than was to be had in current official reports. Well, to be brief, the Pinkham Commission—whose expenses must have been very great—visited all the islands accompanied by a high-priced photographer; and whenever they came upon an ignorant squatter or a shiftless homesteader, or a poor native, they had pictures made of him, of his place and even of the interior of his shack; but when they came to a thrifty, successful farm, like that of Mrs. von Tempelsky or Franz Buchholz, their interest in agriculture lapsed. Fifteen hundred photographs were taken. It is presumed that the Pinkham report, with albums containing the views, is now or soon will be on the way to deceive Washington.

Nor is this all. Two-thirds of the opposition to the promotion work is due to the fact that ten farmers are enquiring of the committee about lands to one tourist who is asking about hotel accommodations. On that account it is urged that the committee has no mission.

It is going to be up-hill work to advance the small farm movement in spite of the self-evident fact that unless white farmers are brought in, voting Asiatics will own this country, sugar plantations and all, within the next twenty-five years. Some day the thousands of Japanese boys born and educated on this soil are going to vote and elect legislatures and fix the supply of labor and the tax rate and perhaps determine leases. What then? The only way to protect the planters from such a calamity and keep the sugar business in American hands, is to introduce the white American farmer who will vote in the American way. Planters who object are so shortsighted that, first they know, they will miss seeing their meals; and as for the Territorial administration its attitude on the subject cannot be reconciled with President Roosevelt's policy.

AFTER THE WAR.

There are hints in the European papers that the outcome of this war will be an alliance between Russia and Japan for the control of Asia. Russia to retain Manchuria and to pursue her designs against British India, and Japan to have Korea, the Sakhalin islands and a foothold at Amoy; the two powers acting together to check the spread of English, French, German and American influence in the Far East.

Such an arrangement could only be made, it is probable, after Russia and Japan had fought each other to a standstill. Russia is battling for the primacy of Asia and she has by no means reached the end of her militant resources. Japan is straining every nerve to retain Korea and get the suzerainty of the Chinese Empire—or what amounts to that—and here, so far, has been the path of victory. Neither

the negotiable stage, but if passions cool during the winter now at hand, the bill of costs may predispose both the contending nations to seek a basis of compromise.

There would be nothing strange in Russia and Japan becoming friends and allies. They respect each other now; and there are enough prizes in Asia to give each a share. As for precedents, observe the friendship which now exists between China and Japan, who fought bitterly ten years ago; between Russia and Turkey, hereditary foes; between England and France, also hereditary enemies, and the growing entente between Germany and France. Nations cannot afford, for sentiment's sake, to hold grudges and turn from friendships that might profit them; and surely, if Russia would concede to Japan the most of what the latter is fighting for, Japan could afford to let Russia move towards Tibet, Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf and even retain a part of Manchuria.

In such a contingency the United States would have to look sharp after the Philippines, a possession which Japan has long coveted. Touching a cognate matter General James H. Wilson, a speaker at the Mohonk Conference said:

My suggestion is simply this—that the United States should, when the war is over, say to the Philippine people: "If you can arrange a modus vivendi with Japan, by which you can agree upon a system of government which shall be just and right, and which shall protect your interests and be made satisfactory to us, go and do it."

It will be remembered that the Philippines are alien to the white race, but they and the Japanese are just as much alike in physical attributes as two peas out of the same pod. The Philippines would naturally fall into a harmonious relation with the Japanese, and thus the Japanese Empire would be extended to within four degrees of the equator. It would form a buffer state covering the entire coast of Asia, and if with Yankee skill for bargaining we should insist upon such conditions precedent as would give us such coaling and trading stations as might be needed for our use, the return of the purchase money which we gave to Spain, and last, but not least, a stipulation for a perpetual commercial arrangement which should give the United States preferential duties for natural and manufactured products in the island Empire in return for preferential duties on their natural and manufactured products in the United States, it seems to me that we should then have neighbors on the farther side of the Pacific with whom our friendly relations would be permanent and from whose commerce we should multiply our profits just exactly in proportion to our business with them. (Applause.)

The proposition is a very simple one. It would give Japan a place for her overflow population and for her enterprise for the next fifty years. It would leave China free to work out her own destiny. It would give the powers an opportunity to restrain the rapacity of Russia, while allowing her an ice-free outlet to the Pacific. It would enable them to insist upon the Open Door in Manchuria. And, best of all, it would give us commercial supremacy in the Far East as well as in the islands of the sea without the establishment of an Eastern empire in violation of the principles of our Constitution. The contingency may never arise under which this suggestion may be worked out in the way I have indicated; but the suggestion having been made, it may be safely entrusted to the hands of such men as now or may hereafter preside over the destinies of our government. I make it now as my contribution to the cause of permanent peace in the Far East, and feel sure that if it can be worked out it will promote the interests of mankind at large.

General Wilson's idea is to secure by this concession, the peace of Asia; but another and no less important result would be to secure our own peace. The United States cannot hold the Philippines and escape friction with the powers within whose sphere of influence they lie; it cannot hold them and defend the logic of the Monroe doctrine; it cannot free them without either leaving the islands at the mercy of some rapacious neighbor or becoming their unpaid policeman. Why not, therefore, turn them over to the Japanese and get back what we paid for them in the treaty of Paris?

THE CASE OF DOW.

The most amazing thing this paper has seen in print of late is the business men's endorsement of H. M. Dow. The Advertiser was not surprised at his endorsement by the Republican Territorial Committee; but when men who are supposed to be always vigilant for honest fiscal methods came out for Dow it began to look as if the town needed a strong infusion of civic righteousness.

But the Governor rings true in the matter as appears in the following interview:

"I see that the Republican Central Committee endorses Mr. Dow for the position of warden of Oahu prison," remarked Governor Carter. "I see also that there is an endorsement of Mr. Dow signed by many prominent persons in this city. This is a great surprise to me. This so-called vindication greatly surprised me. Either the people who affixed their signatures thought very little of what they were doing or else what is considered the standard of responsibility in matters of trust is rather low. Such a vindication is as much as saying that a man has the right to take money that does not belong to him as long as he replaces it, no matter what the amount. I wonder how many employers in this city allow their employees to do this kind of thing."

That hits the nail on the head. It was Dow's common practice to take the money of which he as a public money in that way than Wm. H. official was custodian and lend it out

Wright and Wray Taylor had to find out the Chinese fund money to themselves and others on the I. O. U. plan. The other scheme was as culpable as the other. The Chinese fund was not money belonging to the Government but held in trust by it. The same is true of the ball money. Both funds were deposits to be kept intact until lawfully returned to their owners or forfeited to the Government. It never occurred to Wright or Wray Taylor that they were not responsible to the Government for the money in their care; and rather than face an investigation of what had been taken they ran away. Dow stayed to run for another office with the indorsement of the business men and the party managers.

In other places, public officials who take or use money that does not belong to them do not escape punishment, even if they put the money back; here such a man is bowed out of court by an indulgent magistrate while responsible business men recommend him as a fellow citizen in whose honesty and integrity of character they have every confidence and ask that mainland as well as local papers give the fact publicity.

GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

In their discussion of labor the planters, at their approaching convention, ought to take some definite action respecting the unemployed Porto Ricans. A complaint on behalf of these people has been published in this paper, to the effect that those able and willing to work meet rebuffs everywhere when they look for employment. They believe that the reason for such treatment is that the whole colony has been placed under a ban by the employers of labor—corporate and individual—on account of the vicious ways and criminal deeds of an acknowledged proportion of their number. The presence in the country of a large element of a single racial strain, ignorant and self-helpless, without honest employment is in several respects deplorable. So far as the idleness among Porto Ricans, individually, is not their fault, the condition is discreditable to the community. They were brought here to work on the plantations and their first claim for employment is upon the planters.

From away back the absence of pauperism in the Hawaiian Islands has been a matter of pride to the inhabitants. A situation like that now created by a horde of idle Porto Ricans spread among the population, renders that source of public gratification a thing of the past. Unless the Porto Ricans are put to work for their living or shipped home again, they must very soon become a burden upon local charity which it is poorly fitted to bear. Every other nationality here, including the United States itself, has a charitable organization of its own—the different societies working now under the master regulation of the Associated Charities. The Strangers' Friend Society is the only organization of broad enough scope to extend aid to distressed Porto Ricans, but its resources are too limited for the magnitude of such an impending contract and, besides, it was never intended to give relief but to the casual stranger, within the gates who might, by some mischance, become temporarily stranded.

In considering this problem, one that confronts the entire community including the authorities, one of the first requirements of a solution is a getting at the exact facts. Between the planters and the police, the statistics of the situation ought to be easily compiled. How many Porto Ricans are working? How many idle? How many are in prison or under police surveillance? Of those employed, what proportion gives satisfaction? The returns might appropriately be made to the Governor, who lately received a pathetic appeal from some of the poor people, and when they are all in a definite plan of action should without delay be formulated. Some means ought to be devised for sending the weak and the worthless back to their own island. They are a burden too great for this Territory to sustain.

PRIVILEGES OF AUTOMOBILING.

An attempt was made to present by judicial process, an automobile road race in Nassau county, Long Island, whose route took thirty miles of the public highway. A Supreme Court Justice who heard the case refused to interfere, because the county supervisors had authorized the contest under the following clause of the motor-vehicle law:

"Speed Tests and Races—Local authorities may, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, set aside for a given time a specified public highway for speed tests or races, to be conducted under proper restrictions for the safety of the public."

Whether the court was right or wrong in holding as valid a law permitting such a diversion of the people's highway from its usual purposes, the incident at least shows that some places do possess legislation for regulating the running privileges of automobilists. It is time Hawaii had some law on the subject. No serious casualty has happened as yet in Honolulu from the speeding of high power automobiles, but not a few narrow escapes have occurred. There was one instance lately where a machine flashed so close by a lady alighting from an electric car that it brushed her skirts.

The Hawaii Herald voices the angry amazement of people on the big island that details of the election could be had from the mainland before those from Oahu. It happens that Oahu knew the controlling results of the presidential contest before its own vote was more than three-fourths cast. Any complete school geography will show the reason why.

The news from Mukden and Port Arthur is falling off as the weather grows more severe. Liao-shan is as cold as the province of Quebec and the

SAN DIEGO'S METHODS.

San Diego, California, is one of the most up-to-date bustling towns of the United States.

The following editorial from the San Diego Union, the leading newspaper of the city, shows the spirit which animates that progressive community and the recognized methods of securing what is wanted. Hawaii, likewise, has needs at Washington. Is it not time that the Honolulu business community took some organized action to secure the public improvements that are so urgently needed over which Congress alone has jurisdiction. The Delegate and the planters' agent are all well enough within their spheres, but the business interests have special needs which require special presentation by a specially qualified man. What is to be done about it? This is what the Union says:

"Once more the Union would call attention to the advisability of having a San Diego representative at Washington during the coming session of Congress. This city has large interests that would be served by having a competent San Diego man at the capital next winter. The coaling station, naval repair station, a public building, harbor improvements and more, letter carriers for the local postoffice are among the matters that should be pressed with energy and ability immediately after the session of Congress begins."

"It has been suggested that Secretary Wood of the chamber of commerce should be the representative of this city at Washington this winter, if he is willing to go. It is to be hoped that he will be sent. He has been there before in this city's behalf, and has done effective work in advancing its interest. He knows the ropes, besides senators, congressmen and the world of officialdom at the capital. No man could accomplish more in forwarding matters in which San Diego is interested than this tireless, capable secretary of the chamber of commerce."

"Any other locality in California having as much at stake as has San Diego at Washington, would establish a regular bureau of promotion at the national capital. Due regard for this city's interests certainly suggests that it should have at least one representative there this winter. The question of expense seems hardly worth considering in view of the importance of the matters involved, and it is not doubted that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. It lacks now only a little over a month before Congress meets. It is high time this city's representation at Washington were being considered and arranged."

Pigeon English, as a concession to domestics and the man with the pole and baskets, is perhaps one of the worst bars to educational progress in Hawaii. It is as bad for the population at large as baby talk for a rising family. Cut it out and let everybody have straight American or nothing.

The appointment of Wm. Kamapua as Warden of Oahu Prison is a good one. Mr. Kamapua is an experienced and trust-worthy prison official.

One of the best men elected to the Legislature this year is Carl S. Smith of Hilo. A thorough-going good government man, of University training, a master politician and a keen lawyer, Mr. Smith is all that a legislator should be. Hawaii's law-making body would not need to be "handed" if it were made up of men like Carl S. Smith.

Detective Hatter turns lightly from the Territorial police shakeup to aid Uncle Sam in catching moonshiners.

To obviate trouble with hackmen in Europe a contrivance has been put into cabs which registers the time consumed in travel and stops and indicates the money due. One result of it is to increase the use of hacks among people who can afford the legal fare but not the overcharges. It is proposed to introduce the device in New York city where hack charges are apparently regulated by what the traffic will bear.

Scotland claims to have the oldest living twins in the world. It has been reported that the brothers Benham, of Bridgeport, Conn., who are eighty-seven years old, were entitled to that distinction. Scotland's aged pair are Thomas A. and George Hill Melville, of Fife. They are in their ninety-fifth year. George is the frailer of the two, and has been totally blind for the last eleven years. A year or two ago, too, he was unfortunate enough to break his leg, and he is permanently confined to bed.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

The strict enforcement of the Sunday law, which is proposed to be made, will cause so much public discomfort as to tempt the Legislature to enact a law so different that it will be nearly wide open. That is the danger in the present crusade. From one extreme the legislative pendulum is apt to go to the other. Looking at the personnel of our law-making body it is not easy to conceive that it would leave the Sunday law as it is unless the dead-letter status were to continue. Now that plantations, hotels and cafes, the aquarium people, the recreation people, devotees of sports and transportation lines that make money out of Sunday diversions are going to be actively hostile to the Sunday statutes, the Legislature may be counted on to help them apply the axe.

One may regret that the Sunday issue is to be stirred up without in any way blaming the High Sheriff and the Governor whom he represents. The recent police change was brought about by a decision on the part of the Executive that the law should be enforced. It was a decision which the Governor's oath of office made necessary. Sheriff Henry was appointed to take hold of the matter and he is obliged to do so. Accordingly Sunday work on the sugar estates not absolutely necessary to the life of the crop must cease; eating houses must close after 7 o'clock; stores must shut save

lock their gates; liveries must cease letting pleasure rigs; yachts must tie up and outdoor sports of all kinds suppress themselves. The law and the official duty under it are clear.

This paper hopes that people devoted to Sunday observance will be reasonable and not try to sustain the present laws or make them more rigid. A fight along those lines could not be won and it might lead even beyond the sort of legislative retaliation we have referred to. It is better to let band concerts, healthy non-professional sports and open cafes alone than to press an issue which might end in open Sunday saloons and racetracks.

One of the high Russian officials has got away with \$4,000,000 of the Russian Red Cross fund. If the war goes on long enough the Muscovite empire will be stolen poor by its own mobility. Something like 5,000,000 roubles reported to have gone down with the Petro-palovsk, are supposed to have been stolen by naval bureaucrats at Port Arthur, who are probably wondering now how they will ever get it out of that fortress.

The law is not likely to waste its thunders on the Japanese who played soldier at Kaimuki the other day. They had no guns and the gymnastics which they used to imitate rifle fire were not such as to disturb the peace of the Czar. Nor were they preparing to invade the territory of a power friendly to the United States, without that power's consent. Manchuria does not belong to Russia but to China and China is credited with a desire to have all the Japanese come who can get in with a gun. A second point is that no proof exists that Japan has called these reserves for foreign service. The chances are they will man the forts and depots at home releasing the present disciplined garrisons for mainland use.

Nobody need expect the Japanese to hibernate this winter. Their last campaign, ten years ago, began in January and was finished a month later. Cold has no terrors for the little brown men, and their country, with its dwindling resources, cannot afford to give them a season's vacation at full pay. Kuro-patkin and Stossel may make up their minds to be kept busy.

For a nice old farmer whose knees were calloused, Oom Paul did very well indeed with the flesh-pots of Plutoeracy. There were \$5,000,000 in the strong boxes that he had to leave behind when he made the great Trek.

If Alexander Young is trying to sell his hotel to the Government he will be encouraged by the fact that the largest hotel in Manila was sold to the United States a year or two ago for Federal purposes.

So many accidents happen to Russian cruisers in their home ports, that one begins to suspect that there is not much enthusiasm for foreign travel in the Czar's Navy.

General Miles had a streak of good luck when he didn't get the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Congratulations to the Governor. Lorin Andrews is too good a man to lose.

If it is true that there is an overproduction of cattle on the islands, the trouble can be remedied easily enough by reducing the price of beef to the consumer.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver, with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as a pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

Itching Skin?

Disturb by day and night.

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. WARR, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1904.

HONGKONG, NOV. 14, 1904.				
NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Vol.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
Swire & Co.	1,000,000	100	200
BONDS.				
Agricultural	5,000,000	20	20 1/2	21
Commercial	1,000,000	100	100	100
Consolidated	2,513,750	100	70	75
Foreign	2,000,000	20	21	22
Government	2,000,000	20	12 1/2	13
Industrial	2,000,000	20	15 1/2	16
Maritime	500,000	100	10	11
Public	500,000	20	18	19
Plantation	500,000	100	9 1/2	10
Real Estate	120,000	100	100	100
Shipping	500,000	100	100	100
United	5,000,000	20	18 1/2	19
Water	5,000,000	20	20	21
Banking	500,000	20	5	5
Insurance	1,000,000	20	1 1/2	1 1/2
Land	500,000	20	10	10
Manufacturing	5,000,000	20	10	10
Public	500,000	100	100	100
Real Estate	750,000	100	100	100
Shipping	750,000	100	100	100
Water	750,000	100	100	100
Banking	500,000	100	100	100
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CORPORATION LAW POINT

Fullerton's Trial for Malicious Injury.

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Hartwell, has been rendered in the case of Gonsalves & Co., Ltd., vs. Jacob Watson, defendant, and Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., garnishee. It was an appeal from the Honolulu District Court, which gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$48 and costs. The defendant had offered no evidence but appealed on the point of law that the allegations of the complaint had not been proved, as there was no proof that the firm of Gonsalves & Co., Ltd., was a corporation.

The appeal is dismissed. It is held by the Supreme Court that: "In an action before a district magistrate by a corporation evidence that the defendant was indebted in the sum claimed by Gonsalves & Company, Limited, is evidence that the plaintiff firm is incorporated; but in a plea of general denial in such an action it is unnecessary to prove the corporate capacity of the plaintiff."

H. G. Middleitch for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendant.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Gear was not prepared yesterday to decide the point of law raised in the Watson trial, therefore excused the jury trying the case further until this morning.

J. E. Fullerton was put on his trial for malicious injury alleged to have been committed in taking possession of property at Kailua under foreclosure of mortgage against Mary Bertelmann. M. F. Frosser, Deputy Attorney General, appeared for the Territory, and George A. Davis for the defendant. The following jury was empaneled: J. Andrade, A. C. Dowsett, F. H. Armstrong, Chas. Hummel, J. P. Lawless, G. D. Mahone, E. P. Kaohi, George Dillingham, F. J. Dutra, Chas. Merrifield, Carl Harry, and J. J. Dias.

DEMURRER CONFESSED.

When the assumpsit suit of the First National Bank of Hawaii vs. H. A. Heen and others came before Judge De Bolt yesterday, C. A. Long for the plaintiff confessed the demurrer and asked leave to file an amended bill. L. Andrews for the defendants consented and asked for twenty days after the filing of the amended bill within which to plead or answer. Both requests were granted. It is a suit on a promissory note of H. A. Heen to the Oriental Insurance Co. for \$1000, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from November 1, 1902.

DECEMBER CALENDAR.

Following is a list of the cases for the December session of the Supreme Court, beginning on the fifth of that month:

In re Assessment of Taxes, Commercial Pacific Cable Co. Assessor, appellant. Robertson & Wilder for appellant. Ballou & Marx for taxpayer.

In re Assessment of Taxes, H. F. Wickham & Co., Ltd. Taxpayer, appellant. Smith & Lewis for appellant. Robertson & Wilder for the Assessor.

T. M. Harrison v. J. A. Magson, et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff-appellant. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendants.

W. C. Achi v. J. G. Henriques. Appeal from Circuit Court of North Kona. Plaintiff in person. J. M. Vivas for defendant.

Maria Correia v. L. M. Baldwin, et al. Appeal from District Court of Waialua. J. M. Vivas for plaintiff-appellant. J. L. Coke for defendants.

Thos. E. Cook, Administrator, v. Tenuhi Kanai. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit. Smith & Parsons for plaintiff. LeBlond & Smith for defendant-appellant.

Kona-Kau Tel. & Tel. Co. v. H. T. Mills. Appeal from District Court, South Kona. G. F. Maydwell for plaintiff. Defendant-appellant in person.

M. F. Scott v. H. T. Mills, et al. Appeal from District Court, South Kona. Plaintiff in person. Defendant-appellant in person.

M. F. Scott v. J. Henriques. Appeal from Circuit Court, Third Circuit. Plaintiff in person.

Kapilani Estate, Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff-appellee. Castle & Withington for defendant-appellant.

John Fowler & Co. vs. G. W. Macfarlane and R. Catton. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff-appellant. Holmes & Stanley and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendant. J. W. Cathcart for intervenor.

Geo. W. Macfarlane vs. Robt. Catton. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff-appellant. Holmes & Stanley and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. L. B. Kerr. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit. P. L. Weaver for plaintiff-appellant. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendant-appellee.

Lo Toon or Lo Choon vs. Territory of Hawaii. Error to Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit. Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff-in-error. Attorney-General for defendant-in-error.

J. P. Colburn vs. Irene B. Cornwell. Writ of prohibition. Robertson & Wilder for defendant.

Albert Barnes vs. Charles R. Collins. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit. W. A. Barnes for plaintiff-appellant. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendant-appellee.

Lacy K. Peabody vs. B. M. Damon et al. Error to Circuit Court, First Circuit. R. C. Peters for plaintiff-in-error. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, B. H. Derby and Holmes & Stanley for defendant-in-error.

J. J. Byrne vs. Orpheum Co., Ltd. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit. Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff-appellee. C. W. Ashford for defendant-appellant.

Washington Mercantile Co., Ltd., vs. Wm. A. Hall. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff-appellee. C. W. Ashford for defendant-appellant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. E. V. Richardson. Exceptions from First Circuit Court. Attorney General and M. F. Prosser for plaintiff. Robertson & Wilder for defendant.

Inter-Island Telegraph Co., Ltd., et al. vs. Liliuokalani et al. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit Court. Castle & Withington for plaintiffs. Robertson & Wilder for defendants-appellants.

COURT NOTES.

James F. Morgan was appointed by Judge De Bolt administrator of the estate of William Francis Love, deceased, under \$2500 bond. Harry Armitage, C. F. Chillingworth and C. A. K. Hopkins were appointed appraisers of the estate.

Judge Gear has approved the accounts and granted the discharge of George F. Renton and Henry H. Renton, guardians of Arthur Herbert Fullerton Renton and Maud Gertrude Renton, minors, who have attained their majority.

Judge Robinson approved the accounts and ordered the discharge of Wong Charles Ahook, administrator of the estate of Annie Wong, deceased, on his filing a final receipt for the property from Mrs. Y. Ho Wong, the sole beneficiary of the estate.

It is stipulated in the assumpsit suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, and others that the pleas in abatement and demurrers of the respective defendants be set for hearing before Judge De Bolt at 9 a. m. on Friday, December 9.

Defendant in the suit of Elizabeth K. Meyer vs. Jesse Makinai has filed a demurrer to the bill of complaint. Among other grounds is a defect of parties in that Mary Auld and the heirs and personal representatives of William Auld, deceased, should be made parties to the suit.

The Federal trial jurors are called for this morning. Judge De Bolt's jurors are to appear in court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Johanna Sarah Wagener has been granted a divorce from William Wagener by Judge Gear, on the ground of failure to provide maintenance.

CATCH MOONSHINERS BEYOND THE PALI

Marshal Hendry, accompanied by U. S. District Attorney Breckons, Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain and Detective Hatter, made a successful raid on an okolehio still at Hauula yesterday morning. They drove over the Pali Saturday and caught five Japanese with the goods.

Besides breaking demijohns containing a considerable amount, they brought about twenty-four gallons to town as evidence.

The still was near the Hauula court house and they say the Japanese produced a very superior article. After making the arrests the party drove to Kahuku and came the rest of the way by train, arriving in town at 5:30 last evening. The Japanese were immediately taken to the Oahu Jail and the liquor was given to Mr. Chamberlain for safe keeping until needed at the trial.

NEWS ITEMS FROM ISLAND OF MAUI

WAILUKU, Nov. 12.—Heavy showers on Maui are proving beneficial to the cane crop.

The Wailuku Cemetery Association has elected E. H. Bailey president, David Crowell secretary and W. E. Bal treasurer.

The Wailuku Dramatic and Musical Society is preparing an entertainment for the holiday season.

The Ladies Aid Society of Makawao will hold a bazaar at the residence of E. P. Baldwin, Puunene, on Friday evening.

Sheriff Baldwin is making a vigorous effort to enforce the liquor laws.

The Portuguese Republican Club of Pala wins the banner with a membership of 70 and 70 straight votes.

George Copp, who heads the Republican poll on Maui, is a small farmer.

Wailuku's new schoolhouse will be ready for occupancy about the first of December.

Petitions for the retention of Sheriff Andrews on Hawaii have been received by High Sheriff Henry and have been placed on file. He has had no petition against Sheriff Andrews.

SORE MUSCLES. Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all druggists.

HORN FLY. Previous to the departure of Professor Koebele and Perkins in May of this year in Australia to search for insects predatory on the cane leaf hopper, Professor Perkins, at your secretary's suggestion, took up the question of the horn fly pest. Various ranchers, by request, sent in samples of flies, together with notes of their observations concerning the fly. This investigation satisfied Professor Perkins that the horn fly-infested horses

in other countries, but not in such quantities as to be a pest. Predatory insects keep down the surplus.

It was Professor Perkins's hope that he and Professor Koebele would come across such an insect on their explorations in Australia, in which event the beneficial insects would be forwarded to the local entomologists for propagation and distribution. The last shipment from the Colonies brought the first shipment of these beneficial insects, and the few which were alive were liberated at the Isenberg Ranch at Waialae. These manure bugs came from Queensland and it is hoped that they will thrive under our local conditions which are more or less similar to that part of Australia.

Other shipments of bugs will come from time to time. It is deemed best not to distribute them generally until they become well established in one place. From Waialae they can easily be sent all over the islands as needed. Transportation from Australia is simple after the insects reach Sydney, but the difficulty is in getting the insects to Sydney in good condition. When this is overcome, the shipments will no doubt come in better condition and the insects will have a greater chance of being successfully propagated. It is to be hoped that science will thus find a way of removing from our ranches this our great insect pest.

CHAS. GAY SEEKS CONTROL OF ENTIRE LANAI ISLAND

He Now Operates Cattle Ranch On One-Third of Island—W. G. Irwin and Hawaiian Gov- ernment Own the Remainder.

The possession of the entire island of Lanai by Charles Gay is under negotiation. Charles Gay acquired possession of about a third of the island a couple of years ago, when he purchased the holdings of the Hayseiden heirs, Mrs. Neumann and others.

W. G. Irwin, the Hawaiian Government and others own the other two-thirds of Lanai, and it is these interests that Mr. Gay is seeking. It is understood that Mr. Irwin values his holdings at about a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Gay is raising cattle and sheep on his property and if he secures control of the entire island, he will be in a position to operate one of the largest cattle and sheep ranches in the islands.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF STOCKMEN

(Continued from page 1.)

around it, has been yellow. The roots are easily separated for planting out and if the weather is moist the roots will take such firm hold in a week's time that animals cannot pull them out. The grass stands heavy pasturing. When heavily pastured the seed stalks come out almost horizontal and fruit even when the grass itself is trampled down. It is said that the grass does not get hard and sour and that it is suited to all kinds of soil. The stock papers of the mainland have much to say now-a-days about the value of this grass. Apparently, it is second to none for ranch purposes. It may be obtained in quantity from the leading seed dealers.

5. Mitchell Grass (Astrebla pectinata). This grass made a name for itself in Australia, which is its home, during the long drought there. It is said that it is the only grass which came through that distressing time with any credit to itself. It is a range grass and it is hoped will find itself suited to our dry, hot lowlands.

6. Florida Beggar Weed (Desmodium tortuosum). This fodder plant is related to Spanish clover and being a self seeder ought to do well on our lower ranges.

"An annual leguminous plant, indigenous to Florida and the Gulf States, extending into the West Indies and tropical America. This is undoubtedly one of the very best forage plants for those portions of the United States where it grows. The stems are tall, and it grows at considerable intervals, and woody, but where seed is scattered thickly over the ground the entire plant can be converted into hay or ensilage. Florida beggar weed springs up naturally in fields wherever the ground has been disturbed, about the middle of June, and matures a crop in seventy-two to eighty days. On sterile clay soils in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., beggar weed grows 3 to 4 feet high. In the rich, moist, sandy fields along the Gulf of Mexico it grows from 6 to 10 feet high. Horses, cattle, and mules are very fond of it. Beggar-weed hay contains about 21 per cent of crude protein. At a yield of 10 tons, the amount of fertilizers contained in a crop yielded by one acre has been estimated at: Potash, 80 pounds; phosphoric acid, 160 pounds, and ammonia, 400 pounds. It will be seen from this that as a renovator of worn soils, or as a green manure, no better or cheaper fertilizer can be added to a field than to turn under a rank growth of beggar weed. The tap roots descend deeply into the soil, bringing up mineral fertilizers from the subsoil which can be utilized by other crops. Beggar weed can be sown after a crop of oats has been harvested or it can be scattered between corn rows after the crop has been laid by. Six to ten pounds of clean seed are enough for an acre. If beggar weed is tried as a crop in the North, it should not be planted until midsummer. If planted early, the seed will lie in the ground and will fall to germinate until the ground has become warm. Beggar weed makes an excellent quality of ensilage, either alone or mixed with corn fodder."

7. White Branching Sorghum. This new variety of sorghum has two things to its credit, it ratoons prolifically and will not thus have to be replanted as frequently as the older variety. It also does well on a smaller amount of water than the ordinary sorghum. It is one of the leafy non-saccharine sorts.

8. A large order has been placed for seeds of dry-land range grasses from the South Western United States, to include White Gramma, Red Gramma, Woolley top, Side-oats gramma, Pauticum bulbosum and many others.

TEXAS TICKS. On August 6th, 1904, the Army Transport "Dir" en route from San Francisco to Manila called at the port of Honolulu with cattle aboard for the Philippine Government. Considerable excitement resulted from the rumor that the animals had the "Texas fever." Because the vessel was a Government boat the matter was taken up with Acting Governor Atkinson, who personally brought the situation to the attention of the U. S. Army Quartermaster. It developed that the cattle did not have the fever, but were affected with the Texas tick which is the medium for spreading the fever and also that every precaution had been taken by the Quartermaster's Department to disinfect the cattle and their droppings. None of the cattle were landed and nothing has come of the scare except a firm conviction on the part of some of our members of the necessity for a closer and more careful inspection of animals coming to or through the port of Honolulu.

GLANDERS. This disease has prevailed off and on in the city of Honolulu during the last year but without being epidemic. I have a memorandum from J. R. Shaw, D. V. S. to the effect that he destroyed between January and March 6th of this year 12 glanded horses and 4 glanded mules. Six of these were among imported animals.

Dr. Rowat reports that since May, 1904, he has slaughtered eighteen animals for glanders and two for tuberculosis.

Dr. Monsarrat has killed seven animals for glanders since January 1st, 1904.

It is my belief, however, that more than 21 animals have been killed for glanders since the first of the year, the above data not being a complete record.

Rumors have come to the Secretary of an epidemic of glanders in North Kohala District, in the Island of Hawaii. Investigation by correspondence has been unsatisfactory. If these rumors are true those whose animals have been afflicted have tried to conceal the fact.

The Territory is without funds to meet the requirements of any epidemic.

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LIBRARY.

The collection of reports, pamphlets, papers and books which had begun to accumulate in the secretary's office, in January last was turned over by vote of the Executive Committee to the Board of Agriculture & Forestry of the Territory. It is now in their library at the old Government nursery on King street, Honolulu, where it has been properly indexed and is available at all times. The only provision named at the time of the donation was that the title to the library should remain in the association so that if at any time in the future we should have headquarters of our own, the collection would be a nucleus for our own library.

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Dr. Shaw reports that importations of animals into the port of Honolulu between January 1st and December 31st, 1903, have been as follows:

Horses 42
Mules 171
Bulls 3
Swine 2208
Goats 14
Cows 15

INSPECTORS.

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Horses 42
Mules 171
Bulls 3
Swine 2208
Goats 14
Cows 15

From Mr. Clark of the Board of Inspectors, I have the following list of importations at the port of Honolulu since January 1st, 1904:

Horses 22
Mules 37
Bulls 49
Swine 2348
Goats 0
Cows 40
Calves 2
Sheep 78

The incident of the Transport "Dir" brings forcibly to attention the necessity of careful and expert inspection at the port of Honolulu.

You may remember the report made at our last meeting by Mr. Jared G. Smith of his efforts last fall in Washington to have an Inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture stationed in this Territory. Under date of October 14th, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, writes to Mr. Smith as follows:

"About a year ago, I believe we had a conversation concerning the appointment of an inspector to be stationed at Honolulu in which you offered to co-operate with us in making the salary sufficient for the maintenance of a man providing he co-operated with you in the Experiment Station work. I did not for some time think of any one who would be a suitable man, but I learn that Dr. V. A. Norgaard, who was a few years ago, Chief of the Pathological Division of this Bureau, desires such a position, and I think he is fully competent to do the work which you desire and also to attend to the inspection and supervision of the transportation of animals on behalf of the United States.

"If you still think it desirable to have such a man to conduct experiments in animal husbandry for your station, and have not already secured one, I will recommend the appointment of Dr. Norgaard at \$1,400, and you can add \$1,100 to his salary which would bring it up to \$2,500 and make it sufficient."

Here is an opportunity to get the services of one of the best men in the United States, who can besides supervising the inspection at Honolulu, direct experiments on the various ranches and study the diseases of cattle, sheep and horses which we now have and let us have the benefit of his experience. The federal government will provide \$1,400 of his salary, if we can locally find \$1,100 for him.

This matter should be acted on at this meeting if we are to avail ourselves of Dr. Norgaard's services.

Before leaving this subject of inspection, it is well to note that since April of this year some importers of stock have refused to pay the inspection fees prescribed by statute.

On April 25th, 1904, the Metropolitan Meat Company, Limited, notified the Superintendent of Public Works that they would no longer pay these fees, basing their refusal upon the ground that the statute under which it was sought to collect the fees was unconstitutional "being in violation of clause 3, section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce between different parts of the Union."

The Meat Company owes now for fees \$521.40. Some other importers of live stock have followed the lead of the meat company in its refusal to pay. They are indebted to the Board of Inspectors as follows:

Wm. Norton \$ 68.00
C. H. Bellina 53.00
Gus Schuman 211.00

The ranches which have imported stock directly for themselves have paid the fees without question.

I state the facts as I have been able to get them, leaving you to draw your own conclusions and make your own comments.

PAMAKANI.

This pest hitherto confined to the Island of Maui has appeared on the uplands of Molokai. It is probable that the light, fluffy seeds have been carried across the channel by the strong winds. If this be so it is not unreasonable to expect that the pest in time may spread further and find lodgment on all of the islands.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

In August last by the request of the Territorial Executive your secretary prepared a statement of the progress in and present condition of the animal industry of this Territory for incorporation in the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior for this year. This statement was carefully revised by the vice-president of the association.

"OVER PRODUCTION" OF BEEF. No program of papers has been prepared for this meeting such as we have enjoyed in the past. Circumstances have chosen our subject for us as given above.

Ten raisers of beef associated together by an agency in this city proposed to the Metropolitan Meat Company that something be done to dispose of the surplus of cattle which they saw on their ranches would await marketing during the coming year. It was proposed that the meat company call a graziers convention in Honolulu in the latter part of October to discuss the whole question of the marketing of beef in Honolulu. Such a step would have made it impossible for the association in November. The suggestion was made to devote the entire time of our meeting to the discussion of these questions. This suggestion was adopted by the executive committee and by the association.

For example, one of the police officers arrested a man who was hauling a load of watermelons from a ship. In that case it was a necessity, for the melons were in the hold of the vessel, and to leave them there was to invite a loss. That man should not have been arrested. At least there would be no reason in prosecuting him. The melons also have to be carried on Sundays as well as on other days, and for that reason steamers may, under certain conditions, be worked as on other days.

"There are a great many things for which there is no necessity whatever of working on Sundays, but there must be common sense in dealing with all these propositions.

"There is a wide difference in Sunday amusements. The baseball games I think should be stopped, at least until the legislature meets. I am in favor of a Sabbath law because I have seen the workings of such a law. When I was a young man I was in an eastern city. We had a Sunday law and everybody could rest on Sunday. Then I went West where every man was forced to work on Sunday, or he would lose his job. It was not a privilege with the average man to rest on Sunday. If he didn't want to work on Sunday, some one else would. "All religions and places of worship

LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Honolulu to Have a New England Sunday.

High Sheriff Henry intends to enforce the old blue law of earlier days with respect to the observance of the Sabbath. Hereafter, or until the legislature may see fit to change the law as it exists at present on the statute books, the High Sheriff will curtail Sunday amusements such as baseball, golf and swimming matches, and will also keep all saloons closed tight. He will see that stores throughout Chinatown and Japantown are closed, instead of being kept wide open. Oriental barber shops will have to shut in the forenoons, as will the American shops. In fact, all places of business, not necessary to public comfort and requirements, will be closed.

The High Sheriff believes in a quiet Sabbath. He was raised in a Maine town where a Sabbath law, such as the one which exists on the Hawaiian statutes, was in force and enforced, and he believes it was beneficial to the community.

The statute in question reads as follows:

"Sec. 317. All labor on Sunday is forbidden, excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labors that are needful for the good order, health, comfort or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading and study. Provided, however, that on Sunday until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, milk may be delivered and cattle, sheep and swine be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold, personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving and arriving at port on that day, that the railroads may on Sunday carry passengers to connect with the steamers and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shore boats may convey passengers for hire, and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted, as far as possible, so as not to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose."

"Sec. 318. All public amusements, sports, shows and games on Sunday are hereby forbidden, and no one shall so prosecute or take part in any recreation, amusement, sport or game not of a public character, on Sunday, in such a manner as to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose."

"Sec. 322. No keeper of a victualling house, restaurant or coffee shop, shall keep his house, restaurant or coffee shop open after 7 o'clock on Sabbath afternoon."

The penalty for violating sections 317 and 318 is a fine not over \$50 or imprisonment not over thirty days, for violating section 322, a fine not over \$100 nor less than \$20.

"Common sense will prevail in the enforcement of this statute," said the High Sheriff yesterday. "But there are many violations of this law which must be looked after in future. In driving about the city Sunday, I found about every Portuguese store open and selling goods as if it were a week day. Chinese and Japanese stores were also wide open. It seemed to me it was a breach of the law. I have, personally, these places should be closed up and that the law should be respected as long as we have a statute bearing on the subject."

"That law was made for a certain purpose—that of respecting the Sabbath. At the same time no one would think of wishing to stop the Rapid Transit system, it being recognized that this is a necessity for transporting people from one part of the city to another. Again, a Chinaman might of necessity be out on a Sunday drying his rice. In that case he has a right to work for he is saving a product which is perishable. On the other hand if he is out harrowing his land, he should be arrested."

"For example,

SOME FREAK INVENTORS

Various Tomfool Papers In Patent Office Records.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—“We don't have to look over so many tomfool applications for patents nowadays as in former years, but the funny practitioners of patent law still favor us with occasional farcical applications,” said a principal examiner in the Patent Office. “These applications are always in regulation official form, and the specifications describe all sorts of nonsensical contrivances and contraptions.”

“The chaps who send them in are not insane. They are usually briefless young patent attorneys, with nothing much on hand except time.”

“Not long ago one of these applications drifted in covering claims for an attachable tail for stump tailed dogs. The application was drawn up with great elaboration and accompanied by numerous drawings that must have cost the expenditure of considerable time and effort. It was plainly the work of a very idle young attorney.”

“The specifications recited the difficulty which short tailed dogs are alleged to experience in turning sharp corners, and also dwelt feelingly upon the obvious humiliation with which short tailed dogs regard their abbreviated caudal appendages, especially when they come into social contact with other dogs better fixed out in that respect. Then the specifications described the attachable tail at great length, and the application wound up with numerous serious and technically worded claims for the priority of the invention.”

“This, of course, is all fun, or at any rate it means to be fun. But many of the bona fide applications for patents are more genuinely funny than the farcical applications. Some of the inventions upon which patents have actually been issued are little less amusing.”

“A man need not be sane to get a United States patent. If he submits to the Patent Office an invention that is patentable, he gets his patent, and quite a few patents have been issued to men confined in insane asylums.”

“There is a never ending stream of applications for freak patents. Not long ago a Chicago man applied for a patent on an electric hog killing apparatus. The contraption was so devised that the unsuspecting hog stuck his head through an aperture in an electrically wired compartment, closed a circuit by butting his snout against a metal sheet, and with his head firmly held within the aperture by a drop clutch apparatus practically committed involuntary suicide.”

“Another man from the West applied, not long ago, for a patent on an electrical horse. The horse is fashioned of aluminum, the body completely covered with the hide of a deceased horse, and in every respect the animal is made to look as natural as life, even being provided with movable eyeballs.”

“The electrical horse is intended to run with the natural movements of a sure enough live horse, and, according to the applicant, is capable of doing a mile a minute, ‘just cantering,’ as he states. The applicant doesn't state what he's going to do with his electrical horse after he gets his patent—supposing he gets it—but it is presumed that he meditates entering his imitation runner as a ringer in races with honest-and-truly live thoroughbreds.”

“A few years ago a queer genius in New England applied for a patent on an improved tombstone, a metal affair involving a lot of odd kinks and designed to resist wind and weather for many thousands of years. The applicant has died since filing his application and one of his tombstones adorns his own resting place in a small Massachusetts village, with the following inscription wrought on the face of it:

Here lies Wendell, an inventor by trade, And this you will see, is an invention he made.

‘Tis strange to say, though ‘tis most truly said That he made it while living and enjoyed it when dead.

“Still stowed away somewhere in the basement I believe is the rough model of a combined plough and cannon, a patent upon which was applied for by a Nebraska farmer. His farm was near the Sioux reservation, and the cannon attachment to his plough was meant for the sun dancing Ogallalas who engaged in farm raiding.

“While ploughing in his field the crafty agriculturist could, by simply turning his plough upside down, load a small but effective cannon wherever to shoot or scare the prowling red persons. The cannon was provided with an ammunition box and all of the appliances necessary for the proper serving of the piece.

“Another queer application from a Western farmer was for a patent on a thing he called a ‘hen nisher.’ It was intended to prevent a hen from scratching and pecking around in garden patches. Hooks of peculiar construction were to be attached to the hen's feet so that when she dug into the ground she was gently pushed forward by the hook and spring apparatus.

“There was a small hole, concealed by a natural looking straw flap in the bottom of the nest and through this

secret orifice the egg, as soon as the hen laid it, was dropped to a padded compartment below. There was a lot of meanness about that device, in my opinion. But some of these agricultural inventors are forever fixing up underhand devices for the humiliation and discouragement of the hen.

“A few years ago a machine called the mechanical housemaid was actually patented. The apparatus churns butter, washes and irons clothes, rocks the baby and performs all the rest of the household work except the fancy sewing and putting the cat out at night. The patentee, in his specifications, described the operation of the machine at great length.

“You place your baby in the cradle,” he wrote, in essence, “your cream in the churn, your clothes to be washed in the receptacle provided therefor,” &c., and the rest was the merest turning of a magical crank that started all of these various activities to buzzing.

“A peculiar patent, actually granted, for the saving of human life from burning buildings is a portable parachute contrivance which the inventor aims to have installed in every room of every hotel on the globe. The man who is caught on the twelfth or twentieth floor of a burning hotel has only to fasten the parachute firmly to his head by means of chin and neck straps, and then jump into space, with or without a muttered prayer.

“Before donning the portable parachute he has fastened shoes with thick rubber soles to his feet—the shoes being part of the apparatus—in order to give him a gentle bounce when he hits the ground. The chap who invented this thing gave a demonstration of the working of the contrivance before he received his patent, hopping off the roof of a hotel in a Western city, unbeknownst to the proprietor of the hostelry.

“The parachute opened up all right, but the inventor's descent was so extremely gradual and deliberate that he was considerably more than three parts hanged by the neck when he reached the ground.

“An invention for the terrifying of rats and mice was patented long ago, and I understand that it has become a seller. The invention was simply a papier mache cat provided with luminous eyes. The idea is to plunk the papier mache cat down before a rat hole and the luminous eyes do the rest.

“All sorts of patents have been granted for rendering the milking of cows easy or easier. Orville Grant, a brother of Gen. Grant, got out one of these patents. The fact that it wasn't particularly practicable was manifested by Gen. Grant's description of how it worked.

“Orville tried the thing on an untrained cow that had no respect for patents,” said Gen. Grant. “Orville didn't look so pretty when he got through, but he knew a damned sight more.”

“A Chicago man who stated in his application that he had been twice held up by footpads, neither of whom he cared to shoot to death with the pistol he carried on his person because he didn't want to have the shedding of human blood on his soul, applied for a patent on a ‘hollow bullet with a gelatine tip.’ The hollow bullet was to be filled with a certain powerful gas.

“Upon striking the miscreant intended to be brought down the soft gelatine tip of the bullet would drop off, permitting the escape of the aforementioned powerful gas, the overpowering narcotic properties of which were designed to put the victim to sleep for an indefinite length of time. The Chicago man couldn't exactly prove his case, and so he didn't get his patent.

“Plenty of contrivances have been invented for awakening hard sleepers. One of them is a sort of automatic hydraulic jack, which begins operations at the required and adjusted hour by slowly pushing the mattress upon which the hard sleeper reposes up toward the ceiling.

“An eminently clever little patent was a baby's rattle, invented by a girl of 6 years of age. The patent was taken out in the little one's name, and an affidavit was submitted to the effect that the child had devised the invention without any assistance whatever.

Some patents taken out by a number of great men look freakish enough when viewed from the standpoint of present day ingenuity. The working model of Abraham Lincoln's device for raising vessels from shoals, upon which a patent was granted, is an oddly odd of date affair to look over. So is the model of Mark Twain's scrapbook, upon which the humorist took out a patent many years ago. It was thought to be very ingenious and clever at the time Mr. Clemens got it out, but improved scrapbooks came so thick and fast that he never made anything out of it.

“Neither did Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist of another generation, ever make anything out of the glass cased piano upon which he took out an American patent the last time he visited the United States. Hans von Bulow, the great German musician and composer, came here to look at the Ole Bull glass piano specifications and claims when he was in Washington about a decade ago. ‘It is a foolishness,’ he said, shaking his head sadly, and he had it about right.”

LUCK AND LAZINESS.

Luck tapped upon a cottage door, A gentle quiet tan And Laziness, who lounged within, The cat upon his lap.

Stretched out his slippers to the fire And gave a sleepy yawn, “Oh, bother! let him knock again!” He said, but Luck was gone.

Luck tapped again, more faintly still, Upon another door, Where Industry was hard at work Mending his cottage floor.

The door was opened wide at once, “Come in!” the worker cried, And Luck was taken by the hand And fairly pulled inside.

He fell on there—a wondrous guest From out whose magic hand Fortune flows fast—but Laziness Can never understand.

“I can never find such a friend,” Luck never came my way.” He sighs and quite forgets the knock Upon his door that day.

—St. Louis Republic

Trial jurors appear before both Judge Gear and Judge Robinson this morning. In Judge Gear's court the Waiwala riot trial is pending on a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal.

ABOUT SMALL FARMING FROM ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

Editor Advertiser: Seeing that so much interest is being aroused over the small farmer as to call forth such men as Mr. Frank Atherton, a banker, and Mr. Wells, a sugar plantation manager, I think it is about time that one of the common people should be heard from, therefore I hope you will grant me the favor of publishing the following communication: (Mr. Atherton's first complaint is the distance from the surface of supplies and market for his products. I do not think fifteen or twenty miles such a great distance to go to market as I have seen farmers and garden truckers in the Eastern states be in the market at 6 o'clock in the morning, be all sold out by 9 o'clock, be home again at noon and do a half day's work in the afternoon and be back in the market the next morning at 6 o'clock. I would like to ask Mr. Atherton what supplies the Kula people require that they cannot haul home with them when they have disposed of their products?)

Mr. Atherton speaks of lumber and says it costs \$15 per thousand feet to haul it to Kula. I wish Mr. Atherton would please let us know what the Kula people want to be hauling lumber for after they have built their homes and settled there? He also says this expense is practically doubled for it costs the same to get the products to the nearest market. I cannot understand why the Kula people should be hauling lumber all the time, but I do understand that it requires work and time for the Kula people to get their produce to the market which is to be reasonably expected, for we all know that people wishing to secure such things are not going up to the farmer's to buy them and carry them home. Now let us concede that it does cost \$5 per ton to get a ton of anything from Kula to Paia or Kahului and return. That is a day's wages for a man and team and the Kula man is earning that himself by hauling his produce to market and his necessities home. As for shipping stuff to Honolulu, that is out of the question. We can and will raise enough on Oahu, if given the opportunity, to supply our own island. Then as to the rent of land, I do not see why a man should pay any rent on his land after he has homesteaded or bought it, other than his taxes. As for labor, that is or should be done by the farmer and his family.

As to pests, I wish to ask Mr. Atherton if the grasshopper stopped people from settling in Kansas when the world at large knew or read about the damage they had done there. I say that they did not and Kansas is today a flourishing State. And again we hear from all the plantations that they are suffering from the leaf-hopper; one of them at least, almost wiped out. Are any of them going to stop planting cane? No, but on the contrary all of them are about to plant a larger acreage than they ever did, even the one that suffered most and also the plantation of Mr. Wells, who is so scared of the Kula bugs and writes such vinegary communications.

Mr. Atherton speaks of climatic conditions. The writer has been in almost every State and Territory in the United States and must say that he never saw a better climate than Kula with its warm days and cool nights. Let Mr. Atherton look to California, there they have some dry years, so dry that the writer saw a friend of his sow three hundred acres of wheat for hay one season that turned out dry. He never cut it but turned the cattle in on it when it was about six inches high and all dried up. Do you think he did not sow his wheat the next year? He did though. He plowed after the first rain and sold his wheat the next year and made enough money to pay him for both years. As for blight, I ask Mr. Atherton if the people of Ireland stopped planting potatoes in 1847 when the blight struck them. No, they planted again in 1848, the blight hit them again and their crop was completely wiped out. Then they did not stop for they planted again in 1849 and have kept at it ever since. They did not rise up and leave the country, they are there still, nearly 5,000,000 of them, raising men who make good policemen, congressmen and United States senators, mechanics and laborers when they come to the United States. And with them come lots of healthy and moral young women who make wives for them and raise families for them and both parents and children, each in their own way, help to perform the labor and business of their adopted country and not one of them costs their home government or the people that employ them in the United States one dollar for their passage. This is meant for the Japanese Bureau of Immigration and the Planters' Association.

There used to be a good price for pork, Mr. Atherton says, but it has declined. He says that chickens and turkeys do well and eggs are abundant but the cost of getting them to market is so great in comparison to net returns that the profit is small. The writer wonders how they can sell either pork, chickens, turkeys or eggs at any price outside of about a dozen families around Paia and Kahului. Now to come down to cold facts when the knocker stops knocking and our strenuous Governor concludes to give the Kula people good roads so that they can get their produce to market and when the owners and managers of the Maui Agricultural Co. and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. replace the five thousand odd sack and rice-consuming Asiatics with people who will eat pork, chickens, turkeys and eggs and all kinds of vegetables; then and not till then will the Kula people get a price or market for their products; then the cattle men of Maui will have a market for their beef and mutton and won't have to come to Honolulu to talk the matter over with the cattle-men from the other islands to try and find out what to do with their surplus or over-supply, as they call it. But I call it under-consumption. What I say of Maui applies to every island in the group.

Now seriously speaking, Mr. Editor, I do not consider the Kula people, outside of Mrs. Von Tempisky and Mr. Bailey, farmers at all, with their eight, ten or twelve acres. In the States they are called truck-gardeners. My idea of the small farm is that it should at least consist of 100 acres or 150 acres. Then we can rest some of our land as pasture while we cultivate the balance of it. Nevertheless, I wish to see the Kula people succeed; they have my best wishes and if I could help them or any other person to procure a home and live on it I would gladly do it and if I was a sugar planter I would encourage them all I could for in the end they help the planter. If they do not raise anything else they raise families and some of them large families at that and they help to keep up the supply of labor for the plantations without any cost or detriment to the planter, except in his fear that if they should succeed at small farming that more people will go at it and when his present lease of government land expires he may not be able to get a renewal. Hence all the knocking of the small farmer.

Yours,

“LIVE AND LET LIVE.”

WAS A GOOD CITIZEN.

Bill Waterman Looked Conscientiously After His Business and Became Rich on Poker.

There ain't hardly no limit to what a man can do if he on'y hangs onto what he's got, an' don't throw away his opportunities, an' keeps peggin' away,” said old man Greenhut, as he stood in the doorway of his saloon, looking up the street. “Pears like it were a provision o' nature that applies sh'd grow when a man that's hell bent on apples on a'ays an' 'em an' a'ays shake 'em down, if so be's willin' to do the work.”

“O' course, there is them that does to'able well standin' round, an' waitin' f'r somebody else to do the shakin',” an' just pickin' up what rolls toward 'em. But they ain't to be reckoned in the same class with the feller that's a'ays hustlin', an' a'ays a-watchin', what he hustles fer, an' takin' care of it.”

“Now there's that Bill Waterman that just drove up the road on that old sulky o' his. I reckon you c'd buy a sulky like it fer marbe four dollars, but the horse he's drivin' is worth four thousand if he's worth a cent. An' Bill is got money in the bank an' owns right smart o' land back in the country.”

“When he come to Arkansas City first off, he rid a mule, an' he hadn't but one gallus. Likely he thought he had a coat, oncer, but he didn't have it no longer, an' his pants was just what was left.”

“All t' he owned in the world was the mule, so he told me afterward, an' I a'ays had a notion t' he'd on'y owned him f'r the time he'd found him loose on the road somewhere. There ain't no evidence on that pint, though.”

“Where Bill come from I never knowed, nor why he come to Arkansas City. He didn't bring nothin' with him but the mule, an' it didn't look much like he was goin' to be no great addition to the population. There was some on us that seen him come that kind o' thought it might be up to us to keep him travellin', not havin' no great notion o' swellin' the census with that kind.”

“But t'was't long afore I seen there was a chance t' he might be better'n he looked. First thing he did was to go look'n' round town f'r somebody t' want to hire a mule.”

“He c'd ha' sold the critter easy enough, but he wouldn't. Well, Sam

Calloway made a dicker with him toward sundown, to give him a dollar a day f'r the mule's hire, an' throw in the critter's feed.”

“Now, a dollar a day don't look like much f'r the foundation of a fortune, an' t' ain't much, but a heap depends on who has the dollar a day. An' when it come to puttin' money to a good use, Bill Waterman sure did show talent.”

“You might ha' thought t' he'd ha' started in to buy fine clothes, or red liquor, or pomps an' vanities such as a good many men will when they begin to handle money a'ter bein' without it, but Bill didn't. He knowed the value o' good money.”

“There was a penny ante game goin' on, down on the levee, them days. I can't say where the rousters got the pennies, nor where they learned what they was, f'r there wa'n't no pennies used along the river them days.”

“The smallest there was a nickel, an' nobody had much use f'r nickels. We had quarters an' p'cayunes, an' the dime was a short bit, like they called it out West, an' there wa'n't nothin' smaller reckoned worth countin'. But somehow the rousters learned about pennies, an' was usin' 'em to play a baby game o' draw poker.”

“Well, Waterman he set into that game with his first dollar, an' they do say f'r that time he hadn't never knowed what t'was to go broke. He were a steady, industrious man that never neglected a game o' poker, no matter what the temptation was, if he c'd get anybody to play with him.”

“T'was heard tell t' he's been knowed to play f'r 48 hours at a stretch, an' he were that conscientious t' he wouldn't quit the game to get a mite to eat. If he c'd get a nigger to go over to the hotel while he was playin' and buy him a sandwich, he'd eat it, but if he couldn't, he'd wait till the game broke up an' eat then.”

“There wa'n't an almighty lot o' money in that there crowd o' rousters, all told, but such as it was, Waterman had it. If e'er a one on 'em had a dollar, 'peared like he smelled it, an' he'd never rest till he got the feller playin' an' got that dollar.”

“Jus' naturally, t'was't long before that sort o' thing got talked about, an' we seen that Waterman had the makin' of a citizen into him, so I laid f'r him one day an' got a talkin' with him. ‘Peared like a man t' c'd do what he'd did might be worth doin' somepin' with.’

“He were monstrous close-mouthed about himself, like a man had oughter be talkin' to strangers, but he had the best ideas about draw poker t' I'd ever heard f'r a man an' hadn't had no more advantages nor he had. ‘Peared he hadn't never had no reel instruction, so there was pints about the game, such as the deal an' handlin' the discard dextrous, that he hadn't no notion of. But he had studied out a sort o' theory to work by that ‘peared to work all right.’

“He were a man of good straight religious ideas, too, showin' he'd had trainin' when he was young, an' had good principles. He says to me:

“‘Greenhut, there's a good many plays poker t'outen any reel notion o' what the game is really f'r. ‘Pears to me,’ he says, ‘like the good Lord had p'vided poker as a easy means o' divertin' surplus cash f'r the pockets o' the shifless to them o' the thrifty. There I've been,’ he says, ‘a playin' poker with them po' benighted rousters f'r nigh on to three weeks, payin' strict attention to business, an' I'm fixed comf'ble now. There ain't one o' them, though, that's got money enough to buy drinks till the next boat comes along.’

“Just naturally, that was interestin', an' so 's to draw him along I says:

“‘How did you manage it?’

“‘He sort o' thought a little, an' he says:

“‘First off, I reckon it's 'cause I play on business principles. One o' the things I noticed about poker was that most every body quit loser, an' I says to myself that the best way to get around that was not to quit. If you don't quit you can't quit loser.’

“Then I seen there was a heap dependin' on how a man plays his hand. I ain't one o' them high-flyin' players as is a'ays tryin' f'r a straight flush or four of a kind.”

“My notion is, like the good book says: ‘A pair in the hand is worth two in the deck.’ So when I get a pair I don't gen'ly try to do no better with it. I just set back an' play 'em f'r all I'm worth.”

“A pat hand is most gen'ly good for a pot even if there ain't no more'n a pair in it, but if you go to drawin' three cards you give yourself away, like.”

“Well, it was easy to see t' a man like that was worth cultivatin'. He had ideas of his own, even if they was crude, about how to play, an' that's a blame sight more'n the ordinary man has. So I says to him:

“That's a pretty good way, sometimes, but how if the other feller's got a better hand nor you have? It must happen some times.”

“He kind o' laughed an' he says:

“‘Sure it does. But if I see I'm goin' to get beat,’ he says, ‘I gen'ly make some kind of a move that gets the other feller thinkin' about somethin' else,’ he says. ‘I may call him a liar, or say it looks to me like he was cheatin'. I ain't no hard to fight, but I'd a heap rather fight than lose.’

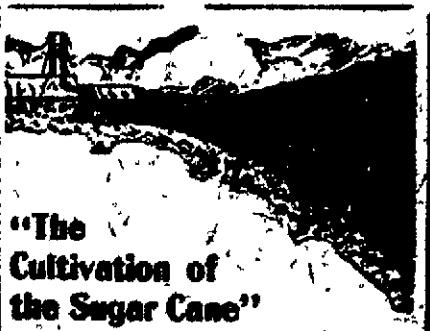
“There was a case like that the other night. I was playin' a freeze-out with a feller named Goggins f'r \$3, that bein' all he had, an' it run along till he had on'y about a dollar left, an' ther was a jack pot.”

“I opened it on a pair o' queens, an' he come in an' raised me a quarter, so I seen t' he had somepin' t' were likely better'n queens, an' I—

“‘Hold on there, Goggins,’ I says, ‘whose deal was it?’ An' he says it was his'n so I tell him that's what I call t'oleble poor play. He sort o' hung his head like an' he says:

“‘Well, Greenhut, I know there is fine points o' the game that I ain't up to. I'm on'y a self-educated player, like, an' I can't study out all ther is about dealin' like I could if I was to be showed how, an' I just has to take the cards as they come.’

“Well, this Goggins he looked let-



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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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